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OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Library of Congress
Congressional Research Service
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

August 19, 1981

Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins
Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library
United States Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is a distinct pleasure to forward the Annual Report of the Congressional Research Service for the fiscal year 1980. It is a detailed summary of all phases of activities of the Congressional Research Service for the immediately preceding year.

The report covers our research and analytical services, documents our legislative activities, information and reference services, and our administrative operations. This represents the ninth consecutive year we have recorded the progress of the Service to meet the goals of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

Our continuous efforts to improve research and informational activities and to enhance the overall productivity of the Congressional Research Service are enabling us to meet the increasingly varied needs of the Congress. In these efforts, the guidance of the Joint Committee on the Library is much appreciated.

Sincerely,

GILBERT GUDE

Director

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PART I: HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

In fiscal 1980 the Congressional Research Service (CRS) participated even more actively in the second session of the 96th Congress, absorbing greatly increased workload within tightly constrained budgetary resources. CRS responded more than 300,000 times to the legislative, oversight, and representational needs of the congressional community, including close cooperation with the other congressional support agencies. The Service also made substantial progress in its outreach programs and in other product development.

The most significant event concerning the Service in fiscal 1980 was its relocation to well-planned, modern offices in the James Madison Memorial Building. A dedicated staff, which had "made do" in increasingly cramped and widely separated quarters for 10 years, is now able to more effectively serve the Congress by virtue of the significant improvement in its facilities. Completion of the move has also allowed CRS management to implement a number of long-planned productivity improvements affecting efficient work flow, storage of materials in appropriate areas, access to and more effective use of equipment, and the like. The new quarters also, for the first time, allow senior specialists to be located within the research divisions with which they work most closely.

In November 1979 the first collective bargaining agreement between management and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) went into effect. Provisions of the agreement governing relocations of staff, reorganizations, overtime, merit selection, and a wide range of other subjects were applied during the course of the year.

A milestone in CRS service to congressional offices was the establishment of an Information Distribution Center (IDC) adjacent to the Senate Reference Center. The IDC provides one-stop access to a self-service array of CRS-prepared, public-issue-oriented background materials for congressional staff; they can review the latest CRS research material on current issues as well as process the steadily increasing constituent service requests more efficiently and quickly.

Other expansions of outreach programs included adding a Graduate Institute (a simulated Congress) to the extremely well received Basic and Advanced Legislative Assistant Institute program; increasing the pace of office visits by CRS reference center and information system staff; making the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service available to all congressional offices; and preparing a number of audiovisual products to improve understanding in the congressional community as to what CRS services are available and how to use these services most effectively.

In a continuing period of growing workload and budgetary constraints, staff development to maximize effectiveness of existing

resources becomes even more important. During fiscal 1980, CRS initiated a number of servicewide training courses such as effective writing, statistical methodology, and elements of supervision. An emphasis was put, in individual training courses, on encouraging staff to grow in effectiveness by studying subjects in related fields rather than just those in their specialty. These continuing emphases will be augmented by selective use of the Service's limited travel funds in such a way that junior- and intermediate-level analysts and other professionals are afforded opportunities for self-development.

PART II: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

A. WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

In fiscal 1980 the Congressional Research Service continued to expand its contacts with the other congressional support agencies. CRS strengthened its internal coordinative capacity by establishing a committee of senior specialists, chaired by the associate director for senior specialists. Individual members of this committee serve as direct liaison with each of the three other agencies. The associate director also serves as CRS representative at the monthly meetings of the interagency coordinating committee.

CRS continues in most instances as the reporting center for all major projects undertaken by CRS, GAO, OTA, and CBO. As directed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, CRS collects information on major research efforts undertaken by all four support agencies and compiles this information into reports, which are issued monthly with updating weekly supplements. These reports are distributed to the four agencies under the name Research Notification System (RNS). The researchers of each agency are directed not to undertake a new research project without first checking the RNS to determine if one of the other agencies has already undertaken such a study which might be used either to satisfy the request (thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort), or to supplement the new research effort.

In addition to these reports, continuing communication between these agencies exists at many different levels of CRS. Top administrative personnel from each agency meet frequently to discuss matters of mutual interest. Researchers of CRS frequently consult with analysts of the three other agencies. CRS staff participate with staff of the other agencies in seminars and professional meetings.

In addition to the dozens of ad hoc teams formed during each year, there are currently 13 permanent teams. They are: Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Bicentennial of the Constitution; Civil Rights; Decennial Census; Energy; Executive Organization; Foresight; Housing; Information Resources, Technology, and Policy; International Economic Policy; Oceans; Taxation; and Women's Issues. The permanent teams were more active this fiscal year than ever before. Frequently staff of GAO, OTA, and CBO and congressional staff were invited to participate in team meetings. At times, executive department officials addressed team members on such topics as the World Bank, energy, and the 1980 census. The teams also sponsored a variety of seminars on issues including women's rights, housing, and refugees.

B. POLICY, PLANNING, AND REVIEW

* The Office of Policy, Planning, and Review was created in March 1980 as part of a reorganization designed to allocate major research and administrative functions in a more efficient and effective manner. The responsibilities of the office, which is headed by an assistant director, include the review of research contracts and representation of management in labor relations and legal matters.

(1) Policy Developments

A number of significant actions were taken by the congressional committees which oversee the activities of the Service; these included authorization for the public sale and distribution to Federal depository libraries by GPO of two CRS publications, *Major Legislation of the Congress* and *CRS Studies in the Public Domain*. In addition, the Senate adopted a resolution expressly affirming the confidentiality of CRS' relationships with congressional clients and extending the protection of the speech or debate clause of the Constitution to work done by the Service for the Congress.

(2) External Research Contracts

The need of the Congress for wide-ranging and technical research has not diminished and requires that CRS occasionally draw on outside sources to respond fully to requests. Through its contracting authority, the Service has available resources from the private and academic research communities that would be uneconomical to retain on a permanent staff basis. This ability to draw on outside expertise for both quick response and longer term projects greatly enhances the Service's capacity to meet congressional needs.

Two hundred CRS contracts were let in fiscal 1980 to assist CRS staff in carrying out 76 projects in response to congressional needs. Funds appropriated for these external research projects have increased from \$760,500 in fiscal 1979 to \$790,500 in fiscal 1980.

As in previous years, contract efforts reflected major public policy concerns of the Congress. Assistance was obtained in the preparation of studies of such public policy issues as world oil prices, export stimulation programs of industrial countries, biotechnology, international trade, human rights, inflation, Western Hemisphere politics and economics, taxation and capital formation, nuclear weapons development in India and Pakistan, Islam and Shi'ism in Iran and Central Asia, and changing demographic patterns.

(3) Labor-Management Relations

Perhaps the single most important development, in addition to the signing of the Agreement itself, was the move of the CRS staff to the

newly completed James Madison Memorial Building. This was the subject of extensive impact bargaining between management and CREA. Various matters relating to the move, as well as a number of other unresolved issues, were the subject of proceedings before the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the agency empowered to oversee the conduct of federal sector labor-management relations.

C. MEMBER AND COMMITTEE RELATIONS

(1) Institutes, Seminars, and Workshops

Seminars and workshops span the spectrum of public policy issues, and are initiated by CRS analysts to brief congressional policy-shapers, be they Members or key staff. One hundred and eight such offerings were conducted in fiscal 1980, with attendance of 4,917. Attendance at all CRS Institutes (Legislative, District/State Office, and Public Policy Issues) increased 26 percent over the previous year, from 1,272 in fiscal 1979 to 1,563 in fiscal 1980.

While substantive seminars are an integral part of CRS outreach programs, the most far-ranging contribution to the Congress has been the development of the LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTE series, which offers professional development in a sequential, organized manner, including Basic, Advanced, and Graduate Institutes. These Institutes focus on procedural activities of the Congress, i.e., committee structure and jurisdiction, mechanics of floor procedure, and resolving differences between the two Houses. The first-ever GRADUATE INSTITUTE was offered in fiscal 1980; it allows a legislative staffer to become a "Member" of the CRS Congress, passing a major piece of legislation from hearing stage to conference, in the space of three and one-half days, thus applying knowledge gained from the Basic and Advanced Institutes.

The LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTE series was established in fiscal 1977. In fiscal 1980, a total of 572 staff attended the four one-day Basics held in Washington, D.C., but off Capitol Hill, and 229 attended the four Advanced Institutes, generally held at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The most demanding and intensive of them all, the Graduate Institute (also referred to as the CRS Congress) drew 80 participants to the Eastern Shore campus of Washington College in its two offerings.

The LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTE is so popular that waiting lists exist for each Institute. This popularity inspired a new series tabbed the DISTRICT/STATE STAFF INSTITUTE. Five of these were scheduled in fiscal 1980, based on the high demand, and over 300 congressional offices sent staff from the state office to Washington, D.C., to participate. Featured in this series are sessions on casework, grants, ethics, official expenses and allowances, with an emphasis on informa-

tion sources available to congressional staffs in the home office. This series is co-sponsored by the Office of Management Services of the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Office of the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms.

In response to Member requests, two special programs for field office staff were conducted in the "field" during the past year. In June, staff from the Committee on House Administration and CRS held an Institute in Chicago, Ill., for 44 participants from 14 House Members' district offices. The second program was held in Detroit, Michigan, in August. Attending the Detroit Institute were 46 staff from the home offices of two Senators and twelve Members.

Capitalizing upon the interest expressed in seminar attendance and upon actual evaluation comments, CRS developed the PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES INSTITUTE during fiscal 1979. The two-day program identifies, prior to the convening of a session of Congress, key issues on which the Members of Congress are likely to need staff briefings. This Institute is concentrated and resembles the course catalogue of the Government Department at a major university. Participants may elect six of the forty-plus offerings during the two days. Courses are taught by CRS analysts and specialists on particular issues. A total of 292 legislative staff participated in the 1980 Institute.

The 29 Member seminars represented a 70 percent increase over the 17 offered the previous year and featured such nationally prominent speakers as Robert S. McNamara (world food policy), Admiral Hyman Rickover (defense policy), Barry Bosworth (inflation), Alan Greenspan (taxation and capital formation), Ben Wattenberg (politics, projections, and the 1980 elections), and Nancy Teeters (welfare reform), as well as Dr. Humberto Calderon Berti, President of OPEC, (world energy situation).

As with the Member seminars, the issue-oriented seminars for legislative staff ranged the legislative gamut. A total of 2,420 staff attended the 61 seminar offerings.

(2) Briefing and Orientation Programs

The total of 373 briefing and orientation programs conducted in fiscal 1980 represents an increase of 38 percent over the previous year. This was due in large part to the significant increase in the number of distinguished foreign officials who visited the Service. The total number of Members of Parliament who visited CRS nearly tripled, while the number of other high-ranking officials (e.g., the minister of state of Saudi Arabia) increased 47 percent. Overall, the total of foreign visitors, including parliamentary staff and librarians as well as other research and information professionals, increased 61 percent.

Throughout the year briefings were regularly conducted once a week for new permanent congressional staff and, again, once a week for interns, except from May through August, when sessions were offered twice a week to accommodate the large number of summer interns. The total number of participants in these briefings increased eight percent from 3,014 last year to 3,260 in fiscal 1980.

The orientation program for interns and fellows was the most successful to date. Basic training on gathering information using CRS resources, reference tools in congressional offices, and SCORPIO, was offered in one-hour sessions. This was supplemented with optional one-hour tours of the Library of Congress reading rooms; three hours of specialized training on SCORPIO; and videotaped lectures on how Congress works, House and Senate floor procedures, statutory research, preparing legislative histories, and an introduction to SCORPIO. In comparison to last year, the total number of congressional interns and fellows who participated in these orientation programs rose from 2,218 to 3,042, an increase of 37 percent.

With the cooperation of the House Broadcasting Systems Office, the videotapes (except the one on Senate floor procedures) were aired on the House closed-circuit TV system every other week from May through August. The videotapes continue to be shown in CRS facilities in the Madison Building for interested permanent staff as well as the fall interns and new CRS professional staff.

Besides the foreign visitors previously mentioned, briefings were given for 1,002 other noncongressional visitors, a decrease of three percent from the previous fiscal year. The majority of these visitors are received at the request of Members of Congress or the Library's Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs and include state government officials, librarians, library science and political science students, academicians, and other scholars. Of the total, 65 were staff of other departments of the Library of Congress.

(3) Publications

The *CRS Review* and the *CRS Update* are information vehicles from the Office of Member and Committee Relations. Basically digests, these publications are designed to announce available CRS material on legislative topics with references to further studies, including those by GAO, CBO, and OTA. They are supplemented by special announcements, such as one-page issues of the *Update* to call attention to new studies on pending major issues before Congress.

The *Review*, first published three years ago as the *CRS Bulletin*, now has a circulation of 5,100 copies; the *Update*, 5,600. The *Review* appears the first week of the month. Both are printed through the GPO. Published ten times a year, in magazine format and illustrated, the *Review* is authored by CRS specialists and analysts. Articles are generally adapted from existing new reports, committee prints, issue briefs, and other studies.

The *Update*, in typescript, is published approximately in the middle of the month, twelve times a year. In addition to announcing upcoming seminars and Institutes (as also featured in the *Review*), the *Update* lists new issue briefs and the issue brief "menu," CRS reports, and other congressional publications. Often, very short articles or summaries of especially timely new papers from CRS are included. Various items of congressional interest appear as well in the *Update*—for example, room and telephone numbers of CRS offices after the move to the Madison building.

(4) *National Debate Topics*

In compliance with Public Law 88-246, the Service compiles manuals to be used in high school and college debates. The manuals contain appropriate excerpts from books, articles, and reports; a comprehensive bibliography; and resources of additional information on the topics. The high school debate manual, "How Can the Interests of United States Consumers Best Be Protected?" was prepared in 1980 by the Economics, Science Policy Research, American Law, and Library Services Divisions and issued as Senate Document 96-43.

The topic for the college debate manual was: "Resolved: That the United States should significantly increase its foreign military commitments." Prepared by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense and Library Services Divisions, the manual was published as House Document 96-366.

At the request of the National Federation of State High School Associations and the National University Extension Association, a workshop was conducted in October 1979 on the debate topic selection process. The purpose of the workshop was to improve the process of choosing appropriate topics for national debate by high school and college students. Representatives of the two associations met with CRS analysts, who reviewed and commented on the position papers submitted by the associations, prior to balloting by debate coaches across the country.

D. AUTOMATED INFORMATION SERVICES

Automated information services provided by CRS to the Congress and to the CRS research and reference activities include on-line computer information systems, batch searching and processing services, systems analysis and programming, statistical analysis, computer graphics, word processing systems, micrographics, copier technology, and a variety of audiovisual systems and products.

Although at least four CRS divisions play significant roles in the development and use of automated services, general coordination as well as considerable operational control is exercised by the Office of Automated Information Services (AIS). This office has three sections: the Information Systems Section, the Issue Briefs Section, and the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section.

AIS performs both staff and line functions within CRS. Directly responsible to the deputy director of CRS, AIS' automation specialists advise the director and the research divisions on all matters pertaining to automation applications in the information and analysis environment. In addition, AIS provides direct support to the CRS research effort and to congressional offices in the form of data processing, data base utilization and training, word processing and micrographics, and audiovisual training, briefing, and orientation aids. The CRS Major Issues System—undoubtedly one of the most effective CRS services to the Congress—is directly administered by AIS.

AIS personnel are active participants in the programs of the Senate-

House-Library of Congress Policy Coordination Group (PCG). The AIS coordinator serves as the Library's principal member of this group and has also served as chairman of the PCG's LEGIS Task Force. The head of the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section chairs the Micrographics Task Force and is a key member of the Word Processing Task Force.

(1) Computer and Computer-Related Services

Implementation of the CRS move to the James Madison Memorial Building involved a major commitment of Information Systems Section (ISS) resources over a period of months. All CRS research and reference divisions are major users of computerized data bases and require uninterrupted access to a variety of computer terminals and printers to do their work. The ISS collaborative effort with the Library's Automated Systems Office in planning and carrying out a large number of moves and reinstallation of this equipment on schedule was a major success. Except for some minor and temporary annoyances, there was no significant interruption of service to the CRS divisions or to the congressional offices accessing the Library's SCORPIO information retrieval system.

In the area of SCORPIO enhancement and utilization, there were two significant accomplishments. Serving as user representatives, ISS analysts made major contributions to implementation of a new "Print" command for SCORPIO. This new feature will allow a user at a SCORPIO terminal to cause the results of a data base search to be printed at a central high speed facility for overnight delivery. The "Print" command software has been delivered to the Senate Computer Center and is being used on the Senate's SCORPIO system.

The other major enhancement of SCORPIO has been development of a program to compile detailed statistics on the usage of SCORPIO on individual terminals. At present, some 827 terminals are accessing SCORPIO in the Senate, the House, and the Library of Congress, with more than 75 percent of these terminals located in various congressional offices. At the end of fiscal 1980, these terminals were being used to conduct an average of 20,000 SCORPIO searches each month, consuming some 3,000 hours of computer time in the process.

In other areas of data processing support, ISS analysts have prepared programs permitting graphics displays of econometric and similar data on internal microprocessor equipment and made considerable progress in the design of small-scale internal housekeeping systems—some of which can be run on word processing equipment. Continued development of software specifications for various modules of the Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS—the comprehensive CRS management information system)—also involved considerable ISS time as well as that of ASO and an outside contractor.

The staff of the Information Systems Section conducted 164 training sessions in the use of SCORPIO and other data bases. Some 1,244 trainees from CRS, the House, and the Senate, attended these sessions. Additionally another 1,731 individuals (1,385 of whom were congressional interns), attended a variety of briefings on the subject of Capitol Hill automation. ISS analysts also conducted 416 searches of various

computerized data bases in direct support of congressional requirements and internal CRS research needs.

As part of a continuing effort to obtain essential feedback from congressional offices about the relevance and adequacy of CRS training in SCORPIO, ISS conducted a detailed survey of persons trained during the past two years. The results of this survey have been incorporated into revised instructional methods and practices.

Feedback on the broader spectrum of CRS services to Congress was likewise increased through a program wherein ISS analysts systematically make periodic visits to various congressional offices for the purpose of ascertaining strengths and weaknesses in the delivery of various services, including automated services. During the year 206 such visits were made to different offices.

Fiscal 1980 also saw completion of a comprehensive computer-assisted-instruction (CAI) program that uses the Control Data Corporation's PLATO system for training of CRS and congressional staff in the basic use of SCORPIO. This system was tested and revised for operational use by the end of September 1980, and will be used to train approximately 1,000 persons in the use of SCORPIO during fiscal 1981. The results of this training will be compared with results of conventional classroom training, both from the standpoint of student achievement and student throughput, as a basis for long-range planning to meet anticipated training needs.

(2) *Major Issues System*

At the end of fiscal 1980, the Issue Brief Section of AIS was maintaining online 327 issue briefs via the Major Issues System. These were being kept current by over 218 CRS research analysts. They are maintained online in the Library's SCORPIO system and are supplied to congressional offices in printed form on an hour-by-hour basis upon request. In addition, 429 previously active issue briefs were kept available offline in printed form only for historical reference as "archived" issue briefs.

During the year, 743 different Member and committee offices made 27,050 requests (up from 25,155 in fiscal 1979) for a total of 135,050 printed issue briefs. CRS analysts prepared a total of 178 new issue briefs for the Major Issues System during the year.

Two major improvements in the Major Issues System were accomplished in fiscal 1980. *Major Legislation of the Congress* (MLC) was completely redesigned and the technology of publication was significantly upgraded. Special computer programs extract designated information from the daily-changing online major issues file. This information is then formatted for publication by a proprietary computer publication system known as SAMANTHA. SAMANTHA photocomposes the text of the publication for output by a videocomposing device that produces negatives used by the Government Printing Office for the actual publication. The graphic quality of the publication has been enhanced by several orders of magnitude. More importantly, perhaps, the time consumed in the publication process has been halved, and the product now reaches Congress in a much more timely fashion.

A similar computerized photocomposition process was also employed to produce the monthly listings of available issue briefs, known as the "menu." The menu, which appears as a part of the CRS publication *Update*, is both more readable and more timely as a result.

In conjunction with the improvements in the quality and timeliness of both the MLC and *Update*, the Major Issues System canvassed congressional offices to ascertain the demand for these publications. As a result, 2,400 new subscriptions to *Update* were received—with 50 percent of these coming from district and state offices of Representatives and Senators.

As indicators of congressional interest, it should be noted that over 50 issue briefs in the system deal with present and proposed new sources of energy. Information regarding Three Mile Island, nuclear power generation, the Middle East crisis and ramifications for U.S. oil supplies, and the growing rise in gasoline prices typified congressional concern with the energy problem. Other topics in high demand included U.S. foreign relations, especially with China, Africa, and Central America, Salt II and the U.S./Soviet military balance, military manpower, the draft, and, of course, topics connected with the presidential electoral process.

(3) *Word Processing and Office Systems*

As a follow-on to prior developmental work in the researcher use of communicating word processors to interact with online computer data bases, CRS has carried out a number of successful experiments feeding data directly into photocomposition systems for rapid high-quality publication of information formatted on word processors. This has been done electronically over communications lines on several occasions with satisfactory results. It has also been done via the intermediary of magnetic computer tape. Consequently, it is now possible for a researcher to draft a report, augment it with data from a computer data base, and transmit it directly to a photocomposition device for publication.

As in the case of the Information Systems Section, the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section was heavily involved in the incremental CRS move to the Madison Building. Configurations involving 115 word processing devices and 50 copying machines were relocated with minimum disruptions of service. Redesign of the copier configurations was especially critical in view of the new spatial environment in the Madison Building.

(4) *Micrographics*

Working in collaboration with the General Accounting Office and the Teknekron Corporation, CRS has now successfully demonstrated a prototype operational system for the automated creation, storage, retrieval, and high-quality transmission of microfiche images either to high-resolution screens or high-resolution printers. Of particular note has been the development of electronic scanning devices to replace optical cameras in the fiche creation process. These devices permit

realtime verification of high-quality image capture in digitized form that can later be stored on densely packed microfiche through a computer output microform (COM) device. In an operational system, this method of fiche creation can result in considerable savings in time and staff. Plans are now being developed to bring together joint-user resources needed to install a fully operational pilot system on Capitol Hill.

A major accomplishment during fiscal 1980 was the successful completion of the CRS-GAO project to microfiche the GAO legislative history file and arrange for the subsequent micropublication of this file by the Government Printing Office. This file amounts to some 47,000 microfiche, and is now in use by the CRS American Law Division.

(5) Audiovisual Development

Four new sound/slide programs were produced in support of CRS programs to train, brief, or orient CRS and congressional staff. Three of these were done under contract, and one by the limited in-house audiovisual staff of two persons.

CRS also produced in-house a 15-minute television program entitled "SCORPIO: An Introduction." This program is an integral part of the SCORPIO training program both in conventional classroom situations and in connection with the new PLATO computer-assisted-instructional system. A sample program was also produced for the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting. Also at the request of the Speaker's Committee, CRS has been producing a weekly "bulletin board" on videotape for airing on the House cable system. Entitled "House Weekly," this program is a videotape listing of newly available CRS products as well as scheduled seminars conducted by CRS, House Information Systems, or the House Office of Management Services. Television programs aired on the House system by House Broadcasting Systems are also announced, as are any other events that may be submitted by House offices. This modest program is produced once each week and is shown each morning at 9 a.m. on Channel 6.

A two-part videotaped presentation on Senate parliamentary procedures was produced by contract at the request of the Secretary of the Senate. This presentation was extensively used in briefing Senate interns and new staff members.

Seven new audio briefs were added to the system during fiscal 1980, bringing the inventory of available cassettes to 34. These audio briefs—taped highlights of seminars, workshops, and roundtable discussions—were requested at the rate of more than 900 cassettes during the year. Topics most often in demand were on the economy, inflation, and energy sources and problems.

E. ASSIGNMENT, REFERENCE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES

A long-time, basic tenet of the Congressional Research Service has been the recognition that timeliness and accuracy are of equal value to the Congress. An accurate report delivered too late is as worthless as an

inaccurate or superficial report delivered on time. And, although the Service received 340,000 inquiries in FY 1980, these are not a blurred stream of questions but a series of individual requests for information on single, specific topics. Also, from the Service's point of view, each of these congressional inquiries, when completed, represents a precise series of steps from question to assignment to research to review to delivery.

For the past three years the four units which make up the assignment, reference, and special services portion of the Service have been reexamining each step of this progression to be certain that in every case the best possible, most accurate reply has been provided in the shortest possible time. As a result of these studies, points for improvement were identified and new procedures were devised. Actual implementation of the solutions was often impossible given the severe problems of space existing throughout the Library. Work flow was interrupted by movements between buildings and floors; space to serve congressional staff was either severely limited or non-existent; research materials were inadequately stockpiled because of lack of storage space—and often what storage was available was in distant buildings or floors.

The resolution of the problems came in fiscal 1980 with the occupation of the new James Madison Memorial Building. Thus, for the CRS Assignment, Reference, and Special Services units, fiscal 1980 became the year that the long-planned services could be introduced, the longed-for new procedures implemented. The occupation of the Madison Building thus becomes the start of a new chapter for this portion of CRS, and some of the new services and procedures become both the story of FY 1980 and the start of a new era for the Service.

(1) Inquiry Section

The Inquiry Section is the centralized point in CRS to which mail and telephone calls are directed when a congressional office decides to "ask the CRS." The calls or letters are logged in so they can be tracked and controlled while they are in the Service, and each is then sent to the unit or person where it can be most fully answered in the shortest possible time. In fiscal 1980, the Inquiry Section received and processed 173,005 congressional inquiries.

The unit consists of full- or part-time inquiry recorders who conduct reference interviews with the calling congressional staff. They draw out the necessary information about what is wanted; what form of reply would be the most appropriate or useful; how quickly it is needed; and how it is to be used. The recorder must also know which units and staff within the Service are expert on the required subject and be in a position to respond within the needed deadline. (Sixty percent of the requests must be recorded, assigned, and answered the same day they are received.) During fiscal 1980 new procedures were established to improve performance in both these areas.

First came the improvements in the mechanics and equipment of the receipt. Previously all inquiries to the "CRS number" (telephone extension 287-5700) were channeled through a single telephone rotary of 10

lines. Steadily increasing use of the service saturated this equipment so that all lines were busy a substantial part of the day. As the number of callers increased, many were met with busy signals for hours at a time. With the move to the Madison Building, this situation would be solved with a dramatic increase in service convenience. During fiscal 1980, the phone capacity was increased by 50 percent, electronic call directors were introduced so the call load was assigned equally to all recorders, and provision was made for automatic holding, recorded status messages, and assignment of held-calls immediately to the first available inquiry recorder. The traditional CRS inquiry extension (unchanged for nearly forty years) remains the same.

Next, to improve the effectiveness of the users of this new equipment, a new program of staff development was inaugurated. Its fourfold purposes were: to keep the inquiry recording staff abreast of the issues currently before the Congress; to broaden their understanding of the role of the congressional staff in the legislative process; to strengthen their knowledge of reference tools available to answer the inquiries; and to refine their ability to conduct a courteous, focused, and in-depth interview. Under the new program, the inquiry recorders are now trained through a four-week rotation course, which moves them to different CRS environments for each of the prescribed work-study units. Two weeks are spent in the Congressional Reference Centers located in the House and Senate Office Buildings so they can work directly with congressional staff and learn what reference tools and computer programs are available within the congressional office buildings themselves. One week is spent with a subject team in the Congressional Reference Division so they can learn what collections are available within the general Library for answering legislative inquiries, and so they can observe and take part in the daily provision of congressional replies. The final week is an assignment to the Congressional Reading Room where they focus on face-to-face, "ready-reference" type requests.

This program is designed to make the inquiry recorders more efficient and more effective. A similar supervisor development program has been designed and implemented to give their managers a deeper, more detailed knowledge of the capabilities and resources of the CRS specialized staff and reference tools.

During the fiscal year the supervisors were rotated through assignments with the CRS deputy director working to develop and refine the Service's computerized management information system. Next, the supervisors were assigned for work experience in the Library Services Division to learn more details of information handling, control, and transfer processes with both CRS and the Library of Congress proper; and the final rotation period in this program is in the Congressional Reference Division where the managers experience the daily reality of matching congressional staff questions with fast, deadlines answers.

One of the problems of maintaining a high level of consistent efficiency in a unit such as the Inquiry Section is the effect of staff turnover. The difficulty of seeing to it that each member is both current and consistent in this knowledge of "who knows what" among the CRS staff

of specialists, with a knowledge of "how best to handle the query," is a constant one. During fiscal 1980, four extensive instruction manuals were prepared and published for CRS staff.

Finally, came the other half of the task: telling congressional staff members what CRS can do for them and suggesting how they can use the Service most effectively. To this end, the Inquiry Section became heavily involved in the Legislative Assistants Institutes, the Institutes for District and State Staff, and in cooperation with the House Administration Committee, with institutes for district staff offered in the district "back home."

(2) Language Services Section

The final unit in the Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services is the Language Services Section, which was also reunited with the rest of CRS by its move to the new Madison Building. The section has a staff of six and handles the translation of correspondence and official materials for Congress. It deals with Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, Latin, Russian, German, Afrikaans; Dutch, Lithuanian, Polish, and Arabic languages, and for the first nine months of the fiscal year, the section employed a Chinese and Japanese translator as well.

As a result of the Madison move the Language Services Section is now located next to the Inquiry Section and near the Congressional Reading Room. Now, face-to-face meetings with inquirers are possible (frequently very advantageous when the accompanying constituent cannot communicate with the congressional staff or the papers in hand are in languages that have no meaning to the congressional office receiving them). The section's language skills are again convenient to the other researchers in the Service now that the section has returned from its location in a separate building.

The activities of the Language Services Section fall into six areas and in fiscal 1980 involved more than 1,500 inquiries. These ranged from the translation of articles in French concerning the hostage crisis in Iran to the complete transcripts of the Rhodie trial in South Africa, translated from Afrikaans. Other projects involved such tasks as: translations into English of a wide variety of materials such as technical documents, speeches, news articles, and letters; translation from English into Spanish, German, French, Russian, and correspondence; oral interpretation of several languages either in person or by telephone; information on languages, the field of translating, or translators; materials and information on sources for foreign-language publications; and research for materials either available in translation or for those needed in the original foreign language.

(3) Congressional Reference Division

The Congressional Reference Division, the unit that responds to the informational, factual questions received from Congress (as distinguished from the analytical and interpretive), must deal with great

volume and high-speed response. In fiscal 1980 the division exceeded the 200,00 mark in total inquiries cleared, with 69 percent of these being handled within 24 hours of receipt. This unit, too, had been pursuing a detailed analysis of all its work techniques and procedures for the previous three years and had implemented a number of "streamlining" changes while still in the old building and in anticipation of the move. The move itself permitted the initiation of the remaining improvements (which had awaited the bringing together of disparate units and the acquisition of new space), permitted the offering of new services long planned and now possible, and made possible the reassessment of the streamlining techniques previously initiated. The move resulted in the following improvements.

Productivity.—Of the new techniques, the most productive proved to be the new, prepackaged information kits and infopaks stockpiled on current, "hot" legislative topics, and the transfer of large quantities of queries directly to the CRS reader service areas located in the House and Senate office buildings.

With their emphasis on streamlining, the division subject teams (business and urban affairs, government and law, history and foreign affairs, humanities and human development, science and environment) and the production team responded to 89,142 requests. The subject teams created 80 infopaks and 191 team kits—packaged responses to questions of current or recurring congressional interest. Using these infopaks and team kits, among other sources, the day and night sections of the production teams responded to 38,709 inquiries, 43 percent of the reference teams' total, and 18 percent of the total for the division.

The second procedural improvement which has improved productivity, particularly in terms of turnaround time, has been the transfer of requests to the reader services areas. A total of 6,606 requests were transferred for the CRS references centers and reading rooms in fiscal 1980. During three months—October, January, and July—the reference centers handled over 600 transferred requests per month, a figure equivalent to the output of one of the reference teams back in the home division. In addition to distributing the workload more evenly among staff, handling the requests onsite within the House and Senate office buildings or reading rooms makes the materials available for easy pick-up or fast delivery—thus providing much quicker service for congressional users.

Interdivisional Cooperation.—The move to the Madison Building brought the Congressional Reference Division closer to all the other CRS divisions than it had been in over ten years. The reference teams, especially the production team, took advantage of this proximity by initiating a series of tours of CRS division collections which could serve as backup sources to CRD's own expanded reference collections. The division then reciprocated with tours of its new facilities for CRS analysts. In addition, the division has embarked on a training program for new CRS researchers to give them an orientation to CRD and a brief course in basic reference techniques.

Special cooperative efforts were made between CRD and the Library Services Division. Library Services assisted CRD with collection develop-

ment projects, and CRD actively participated in the Main Files Study to be described below. Relationships between CRD subject teams and corresponding Library Services bibliographers became stronger as bibliographers received more orientation sessions in CRD and began working with subject teams to produce bibliographies for infopaks.

Reader Services' Operations.—The move to the Madison affected the reader services area most directly with the opening of the new Madison Congressional Reading Room (MCRR). With room for 60 to 65 users—over three times the size of its predecessor—the MCRR provides Members, their families, and staffs with individualized reference service both in person and on the telephone. The MCRR handled 26,589 requests in FY 1980, up 15 percent over FY 1979. Some of that increase may be attributed to the Madison move and the new reading room's larger capacity and expanded collections as well as the convenience afforded by the Cannon House Office Building tunnel which links the Madison building to other Capitol Hill buildings via the tunnel system.

In conjunction with its activities in the MCRR, CRD continues to serve the needs of Congress from the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room (Room LJ 109) which has been a congressional reading room since the main Library building opened in 1897.

Although the impact of the Madison move was most apparent in the reading rooms, the entire reader services area was affected by a change in both the delivery schedule and delivery method necessitated by the move. The delivery schedule was modified to include seven deliveries per day to reference centers in congressional office buildings. At the same time, the division started making deliveries to the Longworth House Office Building Reference Center and to congressional offices in the Cannon via the Cannon tunnel. Finally, in September, with the closing of the Cannon Book Room, the CRS delivery team took over book pick-up and delivery for the Cannon House Office Building and House Annex No. 1.

Although physically removed from much of the activity generated by the Madison move, the reference centers did feel the impact of the move—especially during the period of actual displacement and relocation when they served to back up the Congressional Reading Room and received more than their usual share of requests by transfer. The reference centers handled 102,238 requests in fiscal 1980, a 26 percent increase over fiscal 1979 and a 56 percent increase over fiscal 1978. Part of the tremendous appeal of the reference centers is their emphasis on quick service, both in person and on the telephone.

In later years when the history of the CRS's service to Congress is reexamined, it is probable that of all the innovations, new procedures, and new services introduced in 1979 and 1980, the device known as the Information Distribution Center (IDC) will prove to have the longest lasting impact. The reason for the IDC was the expressed frustration congressional staff felt over steadily rising constituent mail without the staff or time to answer it. The solution CRS offered was a pilot project located in the Senate Office Building where congressional staff could come into an open-shelved storage area and help themselves to CRS prepared, public-issue-oriented background materials. Frequently

referred to as a "Seven-Eleven Store" or "the supermarket approach to reference," congressional staff found CRS briefs, CRS reports, and pamphlet materials on 100 topics of current legislative interest. These were arranged by subject and were available to be taken and used as quick replies to constituents enquiring about public issues. The pilot IDC has proved to be so popular that the division will open a second Information Distribution Center adjacent to the Madison Congressional Reading Room in November 1981.

The Reader Services team leaders continued outreach efforts throughout the year, including making visits to congressional offices to provide briefings on the reference centers for permanent staffers and interns. In addition, the division contributed to the production of several CRS products used for outreach. Among these were the *Legislative Reference Shelf*, pamphlet of basic reference sources useful in congressional offices and the reference slide show, which is an audiovisual presentation of CRS reference products and other useful reference tools.

(4) *Library Services Division*

The Library Services Division may be regarded as a special library within the larger Library of Congress, devoted exclusively to the provision of bibliographic, information, and material support to the research and reference staff of the Congressional Research Service and the provision of a current awareness service on topics of legislative concern to this staff and to an ever-growing list of subscribers in the Congress. For the division, fiscal 1980 was a year of expanding, strengthening, and improving its multifaceted services to this clientele.

Main Reference Files.—The long-awaited move to the Madison Building presented the division with the opportunity and the impetus to take advantage of its new, more central location as well as an improved layout of its facilities to promote increasing use by the CRS staff of one of its major research resources—the Main Reference Files. This unique collection of over one million newspaper and magazine clippings, government documents, pamphlets, archival CRS reports, and fugitive materials of current research interest, which furnishes the CRS staff with the raw materials for its work in responding to congressional requests for information and policy analysis, also was analyzed by an ad hoc Main Files Advisory Group. This group surveyed the current contents and usage of the files and prepared recommendations on how to improve their usefulness to the CRS staff. It also gathered data that will enable division management to reach decisions on how best to allocate available resources for the optimum operation and management of this valuable research tool. Included in the purview of the group's study were selection criteria, file security, file organization, retention periods for various classes of materials, and the preservation of materials. By the end of the fiscal year, a number of the group's major recommendations were ready for implementation.

Continuing work in the Main Reference Files included the establishment of new and the subdivision of existing classification numbers to accommodate new and important areas of research.

Acquisitions.—Acquisitions is an important area in which Library Services Division has made great strides in improving its services to other CRS divisions. A research operation in support of the legislative activities of the Congress obviously depends heavily upon the timely availability of congressional documents. Having experienced undue delays in the receipt of such documents in the past, the division streamlined this operation and, as a result of an innovative service, managed to decrease the turnaround time for moving these materials from two weeks to one day, eliminating 90 percent of the former delays, and in the process insured the recovery of numerous documents that would have been irretrievably lost because of improper or incomplete identification as CRS shipments.

The division inaugurated a special "feedback" project in fiscal 1980 to keep track of publications requests from the research divisions. With the creation of special records, automatic follow-up calls to publishers, and the periodic review of outstanding orders, the acquisitions staff is now in a better position to determine the status of an order with speed and accuracy and to keep the requesting divisions informed about their requests on a current basis.

By far the largest portion of the CRS acquisitions budget is dedicated to serial subscriptions, including newspapers, periodicals, and newsletters; abstracting, looseleaf, and microfiche services; and numerous other types of publications essential to a large-scale research operation. During the fiscal year, the impact of inflation seriously affected the Service's ability to maintain existing serial subscriptions or enter new ones at the accustomed rate. A separate automated serials routing and cost reporting service was created to provide research division managers with timely information that will permit them to calculate the inflation factor and facilitate a tighter and speedier monitoring of the available acquisition funds.

In a further effort to improve and expedite the division's acquisitions operations, arrangements were made with the Library's Order Division for mutual briefings of personnel in order to familiarize the staff of both divisions with basic functions, procedural details, priorities, and common problems; to establish personal contacts; and to explore a number of ways in which both divisions could collaborate to facilitate the processing of CRS orders.

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI).—Expansion of the SDI service to additional congressional subscribers, long a priority aim of CRS and the Library Services Division, advanced with the inauguration of special SDI workshops for congressional staff. During the sessions, division staff explained the benefits of the SDI service, answered questions, and accepted new subscriptions to the unique current awareness service on topics of current legislative concern from the invited congressional staff members. As a result of the enthusiastic response—100 percent of those who attended subscribed—the number of congressional subscribers has now reached an all-time high of 342 and additional workshops were scheduled for the remainder of 1980.

After several pilot efforts, the first complete SDI production run, utilizing the Cataloging Distribution Service's laser printer, was distrib-

uted in late July to all SDI subscribers. In addition to providing users with a clearer and more pleasing typeface, the new production method will facilitate the planned expansion of the SDI by a fivefold reduction in printing time—three hours of laser printing time compared to the 16 hours previously required when using the Computer Service Center's high-speed printers. In the meantime, thanks to the innovative assistance from the Library's Automated Systems Office, a breakthrough in eliminating certain computer constraints gave the Service hope for a major expansion of the SDI service during the early part of fiscal 1981.

To support the document delivery facet of the SDI operation, the division contracted during fiscal 1980 to have additional documents from the year 1975 retrospectively microfiched. Upon completion of the project, microfiche sets were delivered to all CRS divisions, the Congressional Reference Centers, and all congressional support agencies.

Other Services.—Division bibliographers prepared a number of significant bibliographies, and the division continued to produce publications designed to serve both Congress and the CRS divisions. Among those publications issued in fiscal 1980 were two editions of the *Subject Catalog of CRS Reports in Print*, two editions of *CRS Studies in the Public Domain* (the second of these with a revised set of subject headings), a new edition of the *CRS Main Reference Files Shelflist*, and a newly revised edition of the *CRS Guide to Bibliographic Form*, featuring a reworked footnote section and a new appendix displaying footnote examples for a wide variety of documents.

The Library Services Division not only assists other CRS divisions in serving Congress but answers a substantial number of congressional requests itself. During fiscal 1980 these rose by almost one third over fiscal 1979 (from 19,008 to 25,261). The number of pieces added to the Main Reference Files decreased by 28,792 for a total of 148,929, and the number of citations added to the bibliographic data base declined slightly, the total for fiscal 1980 being 22,587 as opposed to 24,547 the previous year. The decline in the latter two categories resulted from a planned, deliberate program to emphasize quality over quantity.

F. OFFICE OF SENIOR SPECIALISTS

Senior specialists served the Congress as a whole during fiscal 1980 in a number of principal areas: energy policy, international economic policy; tax legislation; Federal budget procedures; inflation, recession and productivity studies; nuclear proliferation; income maintenance policies; federal regulation, water project proposals, and the SALT Treaty. In addition to such issues that dominated the full attention of the Congress, as a whole, specific issues of legislation and policy for particular committees were addressed: election law, business cycles, information sciences, technology and diplomacy, housing, and regional planning. In many of these areas of senior specialists involvement, specific legislation was passed and signed into public law during recent sessions of Congress.

By coordinating interdivisional and interdisciplinary processes in con-

gressional and executive reorganization, energy, technology transfer, oceans, the Potomac River Basin, and foresight, the senior specialists expanded their unifying role within the Service and for the Congress as a whole.

Workshops for Members and staff, hearings, seminars, and informal meetings arranged and led by senior specialists in such diverse areas as the U.S.-Soviet military balance, SALT, inflation, legislative oversight, energy, and the federal budget proved to be increasingly useful media for informing the Congress.

Senior specialists were also deeply involved in the Legislative Assistants Institutes of CRS. Coordination with the other congressional service agencies (GAO, CBO, and QTA) was related to professional contracts in the executive branch and the nongovernmental and academic communities. Senior specialists often provided the professional bridge for Congress to the specialized communities in a variety of ways. Senior specialist ranks were expanded in fiscal 1980 to include a specialist in American Government, Roger Davidson, in election law, Elizabeth Yadlosky, and in constitutional law, Johnny Killian.

Foreign policy issues, such as the various arms talks, especially SALT, highlighted the increased congressional attention generated by foreign policy issues. The wide range of issues in foreign policy, from human rights to the use of military power, drew the attention of various senior specialists, especially for the foreign affairs and armed forces committees throughout the year. Paralleling the more extensive involvement of the Congress in foreign policy determination, there were greater and more direct assessments and international policy determinations and evaluations.

The range of international issues were of heightened interest to Congress and expanded development of relevant senior specialists. These included: the invasion and revolutions of Afghanistan and Iran, respectively; increased deficits and trade with countries such as Japan; the value of the dollar; monetary reform; and energy conservation and alternative supply sources.

With the formal Presidential proposals on energy legislation, the multitude of issues under that broad rubric continued to be of first-order attention. Congressional concern ranged among matters such as synthetic fuels, coal conversion, petroleum imports, divestiture, natural gas deregulation, and nuclear and other energy-related issues. The Three Mile Island nuclear outage continued to draw particular senior specialist involvement.

Senior specialist lawyers served the committees and Members in a wide range of legal issues, mainly on a privileged basis. Every major congressional issue, whether it be a policy matter, a treaty, new legislation, or a Supreme Court decision, involved one or another of the senior specialist lawyers in some active consultative role to Congress. Election and constitutional law came in for particular attention, as did ethical standards for member conduct.

Heightened interest in technology transfer, the relationship of technology to diplomacy, negotiating with the Russians, and other forms of the national materials policy provided incentive for active congressional

and senior specialist involvement in new legislation, hearings, analyses, and publications. Scientific issues, such as genetic engineering, research and development, and information technology were high on the agenda of senior specialist contributions to Congress.

A number of senior specialists continued to assist Congress directly in the functioning of special studies, e.g., the Special Study on Economic Change of the Joint Economic Committee. The roles of staff consultant and project director for various committees on a term basis involved various senior specialists during the last year. Some also joined congressional delegations on trips abroad in special staff capacities to assist the relevant committees and Members.

G. RESEARCH SERVICES

(1) American Law Division

The American Law Division serves the needs of Congress for legal assistance not otherwise provided to it by law. To this end, during fiscal 1980, the division not only performed many of the services characteristic of the attorney-client relationship, but also afforded legal reinforcement to the other CRS divisions; began the biennial supplement and decennial revision of the *Constitution of the United States of America—Analysis and Interpretation (Constitution Annotated)*; participated in the presentation of legislative institutes and other forums designed to illuminate the intricacies of congressional operations and major issues for congressional staffers; published and maintained the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*; and assisted in the preparation of several congressional publications.

To expedite delivery of these services, personnel formerly organized as a unit of paralegals were reassigned to the four research sections. This reassignment also permitted the division to take greater advantage of the opportunities for more efficient operation occasioned by the division's move from the Jefferson Building to the James Madison Memorial Building and to overcome some of the short-term obstacles associated with the relocation.

Administrative Law Section.—Jurisdiction of the section includes administrative law, labor law, health and welfare law, energy law, government contracts and procurement law, Indian law, and copyright and patent law, among others. Division attorneys working within these broad areas have dealt with many of the major issues which confronted the Congress during the second session of the 96th Congress in a variety of ways. Energy matters, including the creation of new entities and authorities such as the Synfuels Corporation and the Energy Mobilization Board, have required both legal analysis and on-the-spot assistance during critical committee deliberations. Abortion issues, particular public funding, continued to be prevalent and required analysis of major Supreme Court decisions and legal support for the development of alternative proposals for legislation and amending the Constitution. Regulatory reform issues, particularly those raised by legislative veto

proposals and the Bumpers Amendment, required application of constitutional analysis skills and practical expertise with regard to the interaction of agency process with judicial review. The Iranian hostage crisis raised complex issues of immigration and naturalization law. The decennial census occasioned requests for a wide variety of legal assistance ranging from analysis of the constitutionality of adjustments for undercounting and assistance to aiding a Member in preparation of his submission in a major lawsuit on the issue.

Consumer Law Section.—This section covers legal issues arising in the areas of antitrust, banking, securities, taxation, consumer protection, the military, protection of the handicapped, and environment. Illustrative of issues handled during the last fiscal year are the following: federal authority to limit state severance taxes on coal, the right of an individual to share in the retirement income of a divorced spouse, constitutional basis for federal legislation protecting persons institutionalized for mental illness, federal regulation of the interstate banking and insurance industries, state tort law remedies available to victims of hazardous waste pollution, case law interpretations of the Clear Air Act, and proposals for gasoline industry divestiture or divorce.

Congressional Operations Section.—The section's responsibilities include campaign financing, contested elections, the electoral college, congressional redistricting, state laws on registration and voting procedures, international trade, maritime law, treaty implementation, congressional ethics and immunity, lobbying with appropriated funds, committee investigations, and congressional rules, procedures, and precedents. During fiscal 1980 the number of requests for analysis and consultations associated with the prospect of selection of the President by the House of Representatives, the alleged misconduct of certain Members, and the Iranian crisis was particularly high. The section is also involved with three publications periodically issued under agreement with the Federal Election Commission: *The Federal-State Election Law Updates*; *The Election Case Law*; and *The Campaign Finance Law*. It also prepared *Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President 1980* for the Secretary of the Senate, which analyzes the constitutional provisions, federal and state laws, and rules of the two major political parties governing the nomination and election of the President. The *Senate Election Law Guidebook, 1980* was also prepared for the Committee on Rules and Administration. It is published every two years and consists of an analysis of federal and state laws governing election to the United States Senate.

Civil Liberties Section.—This section deals with the legal issues in the fields of civil rights, criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, evidence, domestic relations, and First Amendment matters. During the second session of the 96th Congress, division attorneys provided extensive analysis and other legal assistance in connection with congressional consideration of revision of federal criminal law, charters for the FBI intelligence agencies, amendments to the Fair Housing Act, and school prayer and busing amendments to various legislative proposals. Attorneys also assisted the process of legislative review of agency regulations in several controversial areas—bilingual education, IRS guidelines on racially discriminatory schools, and general education regulations.

The disclosure of national security information, protection of intelligence agents, and legislative and constitutional issues raised by the *Progressive* case also loomed large in Congress, and division attorneys provided legal analysis in support of Member and committee interests and legislative initiatives in these areas.

Bill Digest Section.—The section continued in the performance of its statutory responsibility in the analysis and preparation of summaries, indexing terms, and other related legislative information on bills and resolutions introduced in the Congress. Such information is published in the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* and is available in the Bill Digest (GG 96) data base which is part of the SCORPIO computer system.

The Digest's Terminating Programs Unit continued in its function of compiling for committees lists of programs and activities scheduled to terminate during the second session of the 96th Congress.

In addition, the section answered numerous inquiries from Congress concerning legislation in a wide range of subject areas. The section modified its procedures in the 96th Congress in order to expedite the preparation of analytical summaries on those measures receiving legislative action.

The section also worked closely with the LEGIS Task Force comprised of members from the House of Representatives, the Senate, and CRS in an effort to reduce duplication and exchange legislative information between the Congress' and the Library's computer systems.

(2) *Economics Division*

Congressional interest in a rich variety of domestic and international economic problems and issues remained extremely active during fiscal 1980. The division responded to and completed nearly 15,000 congressional requests for assistance in FY 1980, up 6 percent from the previous year. Of these, more than 5,000 were rush requests requiring a response within 24 hours. Just over 1,500 original written analyses, reports, issue briefs, and memoranda were completed during the year, the products ranging from short technical memoranda to major in-depth studies. During the year 143 of these major projects were completed; 31 of them involved substantial coordination with other divisions within the Service or with other support agencies and committees of Congress. A total of 104 major projects continued in progress at the end of the fiscal year. The trend toward an increasing number of personal briefings, consultations, and expert testimony at hearings as requested by Members continued apace, and 35 congressional seminars and workshops on a wide array of economic topics were sponsored by the division during the year.

Business and Government Relations Section.—Congressional requests showed continued strong interest in the interaction of government policy and business practice. Various briefings, reports, and memoranda covered inflation, and the options for coping with inflation were the subject of several reports and annotated bibliographies. Other topics included problems of small business, minority business enterprise, and economic issues of interest to women. Numerous substantive

requests on the communications industry led to frequent consultations and reports dealing with the economic aspects of television, newspapers, and book publishing. Congressional interest in the regulation of business was manifest in a broad range of questions dealing with regulatory costs, capital formation and antitrust issues, postal affairs, and gambling. In the consumer affairs area, a major effort concerned the development of the National Debate Topic for High Schools, *How Can the Interests of United States Consumers Best Be Protected?* Additionally, an issue brief tracked approximately a dozen consumer-related issues and referred readers to other available CRS materials where applicable. Other areas of strong congressional interest included the Federal Trade Commission (and several of its proposed rules), advocacy advertising, federal consumer affairs offices, and consumer credit issues, especially Truth-in-Lending Simplification. Section members also coordinated and contributed to a major division study on the recession.

Energy and Industry Analysis Section.—Congressional requests included domestic and international energy questions as well as information about specific industries such as automobile, steel, and insurance. Domestic energy issues included analysis of the windfall profits tax, gasoline taxes, oil import restrictions including the oil import fee, the refining industry, oil company profitability, the economics of a conservation bank, the structure of and economic concentration within the oil industry, including questions of horizontal and vertical divestiture, and the question of overcharging by oil companies. Domestic industrial energy conservation policies and incentives were studied and contrasted with those of foreign countries. Other analyses included the economics of gasohol production, helium production, and economic viability of the electric utility industry following the Three Mile Island nuclear incident.

International energy issues addressed included an economic embargo of Iran, the workings of the International Energy Agency oil sharing agreement, the economic effects on the U.S. of potential disruptions in OPEC oil supplies, the effects of oil disruptions on the economies of U.S. allies, the structure of the international oil industry, and the role of a proposed national agency which would purchase oil.

The section participated as well in an interdivisional CRS report on Strategic Issues for the Future, as well as a major Economics Division report on recession. Continued monitoring of the auto and steel industries was accomplished as well as a review of the economics of proposed antitrust legislation. Work proceeded on applying input/output inter-industry analysis to a variety of industry-economic questions. Efforts also continued on the question of whether the federal government should regulate the insurance industry, and on the subjects of nuclear accident liability, products liability, and auto theft insurance. A report comparing U.S. and foreign treatment of property insurance was published.

Government Finance and Regional Development Section.—A major report on the economic objectives and accomplishments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was prepared. The section also provided considerable committee support including a report concerning the impact of census undercounts on the allocation of grant funds among the states.

Two reports were completed concerning the budgetary implications of tax expenditures. Other reports assessed the influence of the changing age structure of the population on the future growth of the mortgage interest deduction, and evaluated the relationship between the economic intent of tax expenditure provisions and the distribution of benefits by income class, with particular emphasis on implications for investment incentives. Estimates of federal outlays and tax receipts to and from the states continued to be an indispensable tool to hundreds of legislative offices. Much effort also was devoted to supporting various committees and Members interested in assessing the impact of balancing the budget. The section also provided major support as it began to consider a potential assistance program for distressed industries.

Housing Section.—Congressional interest in housing matters focused primarily on the weak state of the homebuilding industry, the impacts of inflation and institutional changes on mortgage financing, the mounting costs of providing housing assistance to low-income families, and the perceived shortage of rental units, particularly as aggravated by condominium conversions. The section provided support for related legislative and oversight activities through numerous briefings, reports, issue briefs, and seminars for Members and congressional staff. The major piece of legislation which required section analytical support was the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, an omnibus housing authorization act which included significant changes in limitations on federal mortgage loan insurance and guarantee programs, a rewrite of an existing countercyclical home purchase aid, Section 235(q), initial consideration of a new secular stimulus program for middle-income household rental construction, enactment of mortgage payment assistance to avoid foreclosures in cases of temporary unemployment, and new federal consumer protection standards for condominium purchasers. In addition to regular reports on the state of the housing and real estate industries throughout 1980, including a compilation of relevant institutional and regulatory changes in financial markets, significant work was published on the impact of the federal tax structure in encouraging condominium conversions, the feasibility of moderate-rental construction assistance, characteristics of housing among Hispanic families, and descriptions and evaluations of the major federal subsidy program.

International Economics Section.—Recurrent U.S. balance of trade deficits stimulated congressional interest in two broad areas of U.S. trade policy—export promotion and import restrictions. Major efforts were devoted to these issues, including several major reports and issue briefs, and numerous congressional briefings. Special attention was given to two aspects of U.S. trade policy: the issue of imports of Japanese automobiles and U.S. trade in services, including three major reports and an issue brief, as well as assistance to committees conducting related hearings. Inquiries concerning economic conditions in other major industrial countries were answered. A report comparing major structural differences in the U.S., German, and Japanese economies and two other reports comparing German, Japanese, and U.S. anti-inflation policies were completed. International financial issues addressed included

alternatives to the U.S. dollar in OPEC transactions and the role of gold in the international monetary system. Both reports were widely distributed to Members and committees.

Labor Section.—Diverse congressional interest in labor-related issues included proposals to eliminate the Davis-Bacon provisions from the several federal statutes into which they have been incorporated and to limit the scope of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Numerous reports and bill comparisons as background material for hearings in these two areas by both House and Senate Committees and for use in floor debate were prepared. Increasing concern over the U.S. productivity decline led to a major paper analyzing the causes of the postwar productivity falloff and several briefings on the topic. Detailed analyses on the role of and impact on labor of inflation and recession were completed, as well as a major analysis of job creation proposals. Other legislative responses were in the areas of mine safety and health, plant closing and relocation proposals, the economic impact of a 35-hour workweek, an analysis of alternative work schemes, youth subminimum wages, the status of codetermination and tripartition in the United States and abroad, and revisions of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act. Significant activity was generated by congressional inquiries regarding federal, state, and local collective bargaining and private sector labor-management relations. An analysis of the work disincentives of income maintenance programs also was completed.

Money and Banking Section.—Congressional interest was intense and widespread in economic developments and in legislation relating to the financial system, e.g., monetary policy actions, high interest rates, gold prices, Federal Reserve membership and monetary control, and "Regulation Q." Numerous analytical reports and issue briefs on various aspects of issues were prepared. In the case of monetary policy, for example, reports dealt with changes in Federal Reserve operating procedures announced October 6, 1979, the redefinition of the monetary aggregates effective in February 1980, and the special credit restraint measures instituted in March 1980. Other studies provided cross-sectional and long-term evaluations of the performance of the nation's financial system and examined various functional and geographic limits on operations of depository institutions.

Quantitative Analysis Section.—The release during the year of each new Administration announcement on the general rate of inflation and prices for specific commodities prompted a flurry of congressional requests for analysis of their economic implications. In response, a comprehensive study of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and related measures was developed that provided answers to some of the more frequent requests. Questions that related to the macroeconomic effects and indications of alternative economic policies comprised an increasingly significant share of the total mix of inquiries received by the section. Large-scale macroeconomic models have been used extensively in testing and analyzing the merits of complex economic proposals in attempting to estimate the quantitative economic effects of various congressional initiatives such as restricting oil and automobile imports, balancing the budget, imposing mandatory fuel efficiency standards, and changing current fiscal policy.

Taxation Section.—Background material for committee hearings on the regulatory treatment of the investment tax credit in the public utility industry, the treatment of taxes in railroad rate regulation, and the value added tax was prepared. Other in-depth studies included the effects of tax policy on capital formation and productivity growth; the relationship between the tax structure and inflation; the economic effects of past tax cuts; the automatic stabilization effects of the federal tax structure; the economic background for a tax cut in 1981; the economic effects of the present tax depreciation system and proposed alternative systems; the effects of the tax structure and inflation on inventory accounting; the effects of the tax system on industrial innovation; the distributional aspects of European value added taxes; the tax status of independent contractors; the tax treatment of the elderly, the disabled, and the handicapped. A series of reports providing a comprehensive summary of significant federal tax legislation since 1960 was completed. The section worked with the Quantitative Analysis Section in further development of a computer model to assess the effects of tax policy changes and inflation on personal tax burdens. In addition, several briefings for Members and staff on general tax policy issues were provided.

Transportation Section.—Major efforts included close support of the committees of jurisdiction in both houses on several very significant transportation laws which were passed in fiscal 1980, most notably the Motor Carrier Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-296, July 1, 1980) and the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-448, October 14, 1980). These two laws, in concert with the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-504, October 24, 1978) set into motion a phased relaxation of economic regulation in the three major domestic modes of commercial transportation. A separate law was signed on October 15, 1980 (The Household Goods Transportation Act of 1980, P.L. 96-484), which changed the way in which the household-moving segment of the trucking industry is regulated. Assistance also was provided in the congressional effort directed towards trying to resolve merchant marine issues, including hearings held by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on its proposed Omnibus Maritime Regulatory Reform, Revitalization, and Reorganization Act of 1980. Analyses of several Senate bills covering many of the issues included in the House Omnibus Bill were also completed, but most of the bills were not acted upon. Extensive analytical efforts were devoted to both the truck and the rail deregulation measures at the request of the committee chairman. Extensive analyses also were completed of the effects of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978, of the relationships between the transportation and energy sectors of the economy, and of the future capital requirements of the several transportation sectors.

(3) Education and Public Welfare Division

During fiscal 1980, responses to clients' requests ranged from immediate oral briefings to long-term assistance in designing and executing legislative and oversight activities. Computer simulation mod-

els were used extensively to assist in the analysis of new proposals and program modifications. Dominating the workload were such issues as the social security disability insurance amendments, the Higher Education Act amendments, health manpower and health financing legislation, the Refugee Act of 1980 (with the subsequent issues of Cubans and Haitians seeking refuge), youth jobs and training legislation, child nutrition amendments, low-income energy assistance, and social security financing.

Income Maintenance Section.—Analysts worked closely with committee members, committee staffs, and individual Members, providing assistance on all phases of the legislative process: identification and development of issues, design and description of proposals, markup of bills, and drafting of reports. Major areas of activities were social security financing, welfare reform, disability insurance reform, private pension issues, food stamp issues, low-income energy assistance, and cost-of-living adjustments in civil service pensions.

During fiscal 1980, section analysts spent substantial time responding to requests from committees and Member offices for analysis and technical information. These requests came from the Inquiry Section and from telephone inquiries directly to the division. This year, analysts handled 1,688 such requests, 13 percent more than last year.

Section analysts created nine issue briefs in fiscal 1980 and maintained several existing ones. New issue briefs were written on trade adjustment assistance, pension offset in unemployment insurance, cutbacks in cost-of-living adjustments in civil service retirement, new proposals for vesting of private pensions, energy assistance for low-income households, social security financing, indexing of benefits under social security, receipt of social security benefits by prisoners, and social security coverage of government workers.

Special CRS reports were prepared, including major interdivisional and intersectional projects. A major report was prepared for the Joint Economic Committee as part of the Special Study of Economic Change on replacement rates under combined social security and private pension plans. A compilation of papers on the work disincentive effects of income transfer programs was prepared for use in oversight committee hearings. A major committee project involving all CRS research divisions was carried out under the direction of the Income Maintenance Section. The request deals with problems and issues associated with automatic indexing of benefits under federal programs.

A major report was prepared under contract on fiscal flows of benefits from a welfare reform proposal passed by the House. This work was used in committee hearings on welfare reform. Section analysts participated with the Economics Division on a major report on the federal response to the 1980 budget. Two special reports were prepared by section analysts giving brief histories of the major income maintenance programs, particularly social security, welfare, and food stamp programs. Section analysts participated in a major interdivisional project on the demand for energy, contributing a paper on energy consumption by low-income families. Another special report analyzed the effects of an increase in social security benefits upon other income benefits received

by some recipients. Section analysts also prepared an analytical report on the history of the civil service retirement system.

The section has also presented courses at the CRS Public Issues Institute on social security taxes, welfare reform, and youth unemployment.

Crime and Immigration Section.—Early in the year, extensive committee assistance was provided regarding reauthorization legislation for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Refugee Act of 1980. The section prepared committee prints reviewing temporary worker programs and recent U.S. resettlement and admission programs and has several others in progress. Substantial assistance was also provided to the committees and the Congress as a whole in the areas of immigration and refugees, white collar crime, and juvenile delinquency.

Education Section.—During the fiscal year, service was provided to the Congress on a wide variety of education legislation and oversight activities. The major legislation enacted was the Education Amendments of 1980, under which the major federal higher education programs were modified and extended. During this process of program reauthorization, as well as concurrent consideration of fiscal 1981 budget reconciliation legislation, there was substantial debate over the costs of federal student loan and grant programs. Substantial assistance was provided to committee staff on these issues, as well as those related to methods of assessing need for student assistance, aid to "developing" higher education institutions, and grants to states under the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program.

Substantial assistance was offered during House and Senate committee deliberation, plus House floor action on the proposed Youth Act of 1980, which contains provisions for both employment and secondary education assistance programs. Services included analyses of alternative program structures and provisions, especially regarding a wide range of funding allocation formula options. Support was also provided during committee and Senate floor action on bills to amend and extend authorization for the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities.

Major legislative oversight activities with respect to which the Education Section staff were active during fiscal 1980 included: oversight hearings on problems and issues in secondary education, Indian education, and vocational education; controversy over congressional veto of several regulations promulgated by the Department of Education; implementation of legislation enacted in 1979 to create the Department of Education; dispute regarding proposed Department of Education regulations for education of non-English proficient children (bilingual education); and consideration of issues related to the influence, fairness, and validity of educational tests.

Social Services Section.—Extensive support (including written reports, in-person consultation, computer analyses, and draft bill reports) was provided to congressional committees in the consideration of youth jobs and training legislation, budget issues related to child nutrition programs, and proposed changes in the social security disability rehabilitation program. Significant analytical and technical assistance was also provided to committees in many other areas such as veterans' health care

and community-based long-term care for the elderly.

In connection with these and other areas of active legislation, issue briefs were prepared on the Youth Act, CETA budget cuts, child feeding budgetary issues, and abuse of the elderly. To provide further background information, especially to individual Members and their staffs, major new reports were prepared in the following areas: child abuse; federal benefits for veterans; incomes of physicians in the VA, military, and private sector; prohibition of discrimination against the handicapped in federal programs; the developmental disability program; the VA fiscal 1981 budget request; veterans' legislation in the 96th Congress affecting the elderly; the Community Services Administration; accessibility for the physically handicapped; and the human resources budget for fiscal 1981. Analysts also participated in the CRS Public Issues Institute presenting seminars on youth unemployment and countercyclical unemployment.

Health Section.—Catastrophic health insurance, the Medicare and Medicaid programs, health professions and nursing education, mental health systems, and long-term health care were the principal health issues of concern to committees, individual Members, and staffs requesting assistance from Health Section analysts during fiscal 1980. Analysts provided extensive technical support to the committees which considered these issues, including assistance in defining and analyzing legislative issues, assistance at hearings, briefing sessions, and markups, and preparation of draft bill reports, conference agendas, and committee prints. Section analysts were the principal authors of four committee prints published in 1980—two on health manpower issues and two on health insurance issues. Major contributions were also made to committee bill reports on health professions and nursing education legislation.

New CRS publications were produced covering the areas of health manpower program issues, private health insurance coverage, nurse training legislation, nursing homes, and the federal health budget. Section analysts also contributed to a variety of CRS-sponsored seminars, participating as faculty at the Public Issues Institute and the Basic, Advanced, and Graduate Institutes for legislative assistants.

(4) Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

The division's activities in fiscal 1980 reflected continuing congressional emphasis on oversight and the demand for specific information, issue analyses, consultations and background briefings, and formal organized seminars and workshops. One of its senior analysts was instrumental in carrying out the mandate of House leadership in publication of a congressional oversight manual, which was distributed throughout the Congress. The division continued its strong support of the CRS issue brief system.

Environmental Protection Section.—The section, with assistance from associated senior analysts, focused on a series of environmental issues, the most prominent being toxic wastes pollution, compensation of victims of pollution, resources losses due to pollution, energy-environment relationships, and economic impact of environmental regulations. Issue

briefs comprehensively reviewing the laws administered by the Environmental Protection Agency and the EPA's budget were prepared.

The section worked closely with congressional staff in the drafting of legislation dealing with hazardous wastes disposal and compensation of losses resulting from such disposal. The section prepared a committee print on resource losses from surface water, groundwater, and atmospheric contamination which was extensively cited. Also, section members prepared a detailed comparison of pending legislation on the issue.

Toxic wastes in water engaged considerable effort of the section. A summary of hearings on toxics in water was prepared, and extensive assistance to committee staff on groundwater pollution by toxics was provided.

With respect to the impact of environmental controls on energy policy, section members contributed to committee prints on synthetic fuels and on the siting of refineries. A major project on implications of environmental/energy relationships for future Federal policies was launched. An issue brief on acid rain was prepared.

Economic implications of environmental regulations were addressed in a new issue brief.

Other major activities of the section included a summary of hearings on nonpoint source water pollution; completion of an eight-volume legislative history of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977; and preparation of reports on California's Sacramento Canals water supply issues and on water rights transfers.

Anticipating that major issues of 1981 will include the Clean Air Act reauthorization and groundwater pollution, the section prepared an overview issue brief on the Clean Air Act, and began the writing of an issue brief on groundwater use and contamination.

Energy and Minerals Section.—The United States continued in fiscal 1980 to reflect and react to major energy developments of the previous year. The trauma of gasoline shortages and fears of heating fuel shortages led to the section's preparation of a weekly bulletin of current petroleum developments that was automatically sent to 60 key congressional staffers and Members. U.S. vulnerability to oil import interruptions prompted a study of oil import economics and policy options that was widely cited. Anticipating a major issue for the next Congress was a major background study of refinery problems which was published as a committee print.

Analyses of gasoline rationing proposals done by the section were instrumental in determining the shape of the proposals that were adopted. Coal severance taxes and their impacts on consuming states were treated with considerable influence for both sides of that contentious debate.

A report which traced the various objectives which the Congress and the nation have attempted to attain in identifying and settling upon an energy policy was commended by a subcommittee chairman as "an extremely thought-provoking and analytical paper on the nature of the energy 'crisis' which confronts this country."

In addition to these major studies, the section authored a number of new issue briefs and sponsored timely seminars on such topics as the

health of the coal industry, the need of refiners for federal assistance, and a breakfast for about 50 Members of Congress, which was addressed by the President of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Oceans and Natural Resources Section.—Section staff prepared new issue briefs on fisheries development, anadromous fisheries, outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing, barrier island protection, and the "Sagebrush Rebellion." Analytical work was also performed in support of congressional attention to issues affecting prime agricultural lands, public and private forestry, administration of the Coastal Zone Management Act, marine and estuarine sanctuaries, Alaskan land, tropical forest deforestation, recreation lands, federal oceans agencies and programs, and energy information.

The section's staff participated in CRS workshops dealing with underwater parks and marine sanctuaries, fuel costs and the commercial fishing industry, and the Energy Information Agency; reports on the latter and on related oversight hearings were prepared and published as committee prints. A CRS report was also prepared on U.S. federal oceans programs—their nature, administration, level of funding, and personnel levels.

Section staff participated in courses in oceans policy and in renewable resource conflicts offered as part of the CRS Public Policy Institute. Section personnel continued to track and service issues relating to coastal zone and land use planning, forestry, fisheries and wildlife, parks and recreation, natural resources reorganization, and outer continental shelf development. They also provided support to congressional concerns relating to the proposed western deployment of the MX missile system, and to anti-submarine warfare capabilities of the U.S. and the Soviets—an aspect of the debate over nonterrestrial deployment alternatives for the MX.

A senior analyst reviewed the principal materials policy studies initiated by Presidential or congressional directive, beginning with the Paley Commission Report of 1952 and concluding with Phase I of the President's 1979 Nonfuel Minerals Policy Review, which focused on various policy issues and options.

Food and Agriculture Section.—This nation's dominant role as supplier of agricultural products to the world came into sharp focus in fiscal 1980. Section staff analyzed the question as to whether a food embargo could be an effective lever to use against Iran in response to the taking of American hostages. The use of food power as a diplomatic tool was put to the test with an embargo of grain sales to the Soviet Union, and section analysts issued several major reports on the foreign and domestic impacts of the embargo that were widely used and cited by Members of Congress.

The Presidential Commission on World Hunger completed its activities with the issuance of a final report. Congressional members of the Commission called upon analysts of the section for support in terms of contributions to, and critical evaluations of, the report. Congressional concern with world hunger has been sufficient to expand a Member-sponsored seminar series, with the section providing assistance in the selection of speakers and review of papers.

The importance of U.S. agriculture was not lost sight of in the debate and in legislation to expand domestic sources of energy and substitutes for petroleum. Agricultural crops and crop residues have been recognized as an important potential source of energy, and the section provided considerable assistance to the Congress on this subject. Involvement included assistance in conducting hearings and economic analyses of feasibility and impacts.

Members of Congress and the Agriculture Committees were well aware that an omnibus farm bill would be debated in 1981. In anticipation of that debate, the section contributed to a committee print on farm structure, giving perspective on changes in the number and size of farms. Several Members held workshops and seminars in their districts, and the section provided background materials on agricultural topics and issues as well as briefings for Members themselves.

(5) Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

This division has been evolving over the past several years a multifaceted approach to productivity improvement. Some of the key elements in this strategy include: use of a short-term unit (the Central Research Section) to provide focused and efficient handling of most quick turnaround requests; use of temporary reference assistants to cover major staffing needs of the Central Research Section to handle requests that require the most modest research skills; and use of skilled mid- and higher-level analysts to develop materials for wide circulation that analyze approaching issues (primary emphasis is placed on issue briefs).

Further management refinements include: use of interdisciplinary task forces for production of prepared material on issues that were not anticipated; use of an increasing number and variety of seminars and workshops to reach Members as well as staff; and use of coordinated programs.

The most serious drain on productivity comes from being swamped with requests that have to be handled individually. Workshops draw congressional specialists in foreign and defense policy issues for discussions of analytic work in progress. Member and staff seminars have been very effective mechanisms in reaching broader congressional audiences. The division has found that highest productivity comes from reaching diverse audiences through a sequence of workshops, reports, issue briefs, and seminars on the same topic.

The paragraphs that follow provide an overview of the substantive work of the division during the past year.

Europe, Middle East, Africa Section.—The crises in the Middle East and in relations with the Soviet Union, as well as the resultant strains on the Western alliance, placed heavy demands on this section in fiscal 1980. Within three days of the seizure of American hostages in Tehran, an Iran Task Force was formed to coordinate the CRS response to the crisis. Within a week, an issue brief was available to the Congress assessing the background of the crisis, global implications, energy and economic aspects, U.S. policy options, and the congressional role. Subsequent

follow-on issue briefs and numerous reports analyzed in more detail various aspects of the crisis. When the United States attempted unsuccessfully to rescue the hostages, the task force prepared in less than a week an assessment of the consequences of the failure. When Iran-Iraq hostilities escalated into war, the mini-brief summarizing daily Iranian developments was expanded to include detailed coverage of the war.

Work on Soviet-related issues included issue briefs and reports prepared in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, an issue alert discussing Yugoslavia in the post-Tito era and the prospects for Soviet intervention, and a report that examines the origins of the Polish workers' strike crisis and analyzes some of the potential outcomes.

With regard to Western Europe, two of the more significant products were a major study examining NATO after Afghanistan and a report assessing West Germany's internal situation and foreign and defense policies in 1980.

Significant new products that came out on Africa included issue briefs on implications for U.S. interests of developments in Zimbabwe and in the Horn of Africa, a major study that analyzed U.S. aid to Africa, and another that examined the dependence of the West on mineral imports from South Africa.

Asia and Latin America Section.—Central America was a major focus of congressional attention during the year. Issue briefs on both Nicaragua and El Salvador described the competing political factions in the two countries, the role of outside powers, and U.S. policy and options.

Preparation of an issue brief on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its implications for U.S. policy was coordinated in the section. Congressional concern over nuclear proliferation in South Asia led to an analysis of the overall proliferation in South Asia and an issue brief on whether or not the U.S. should sell uranium to India for its nuclear facility at Tarapur.

With a committee, the section organized a two-day workshop on issues concerning Taiwan in the wake of U.S. normalization of relations with China. The committee published the proceedings. Other China work included an analysis of congressional-executive relations in recent U.S. policy toward China and an issue brief on the implications of China policy for our relations with the Soviet Union.

International Organizations, Development, and Security Section.—Analysts in this section completed major studies on such diverse issues as the world refugee crisis, U.S. foreign assistance programs, the origins of "new directions" in U.S. foreign assistance, background on and U.S. policy toward multilateral development banks, management of science and technology issues in the Department of State, and the Agency for International Development contingency fund. Assistance was provided to committee staff in preparation for hearings on human rights treaties and U.S. arms transfer policy. In conjunction with the Europe-Middle East Section a major study of Turkey's problems and prospects and their implications for U.S. interests was prepared. Research for that study also contributed to an issue brief on Turkey and a congressional staff seminar.

The section's two specialists in military manpower provided advice

and support to committee staff on the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA), prepared a major report on military nondisability retirement, and organized a wide-ranging seminar on women in the armed forces (which also resulted in a CRS report and an audio brief). The section's intelligence specialist provided extensive support to aid in its hearings on the role of the President's National Security Advisor. New issue briefs dealt with the military draft, the fiscal 1981 defense budget, covert intelligence operations, and executive and congressional roles in the Iran crisis.

Defense Policy and Arms Control Section.—A major initiative by the executive branch during the fiscal year was the establishment of the rapid deployment force (RDF). In addition to an issue brief on the proposal, the section produced a background paper on an associated proposal for a maritime prepositioning vessel and a paper on the 1965 plan for a fast deployment logistics ship. As debate on the basing mode for the MX missile focused on its domestic impact, the section produced a paper that addresses domestic considerations—such as land use, water requirements, and employment—that could determine the acceptability of the basing proposal. A study on meeting the inventory objectives of air-to-air missiles provided valuable support to the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

Among major arms control studies produced were a background work on the comprehensive test ban and an analysis of a congressional proposal for "percentage annual reductions" of U.S. and Soviet strategic offensive weapons as a possible approach to SALT III.

The high level of congressional concern about defense issues was perhaps best illustrated by attendance of between 15 and 45 Members at each of 13 Member-only breakfast seminars during the year. Examining such issues as the rapid deployment force, U.S. strategic weapons programs, and Navy ship-building options, these seminars provided both information and competing perspectives on key defense issues facing Congress.

Central Research Section.—Staffed by graduate students as temporary reference assistants and division analysts on one- to three-month assignments, this section handled most of the short-term and "rush" inquiries received in the division. Working under time constraints that generally do not permit in-depth research and analysis, this section has successfully responded to congressional research requirements on a broad range of foreign and defense policy issues. The section's ability to focus resources on major unanticipated crises was repeatedly demonstrated during this year.

(6) *Government Division*

The Government Division's seven sections respond to congressional requests for information, research, and analysis in the broad areas of civil rights, women's issues, and Indian affairs; executive branch organization, policies, and administration; government management and operations; political institutions and processes; congressional organization and operations; legislative processes (budgetary, procedural, and

oversight); and rural and urban community development, intergovernmental relations, national planning, census procedures and data, public opinion polling, and survey research methods.

A section-by-section account of notable service provided to Congress during the fiscal year follows.

Civil Rights Section.—Issues addressed included: affirmative action to promote equal employment opportunity and minority contracting; privacy protection, including in census data gathering; issues of concern to women, blacks, and Hispanics; issues of concern to American Indians, including land claim settlements; federal policies regarding homosexuals; political status of Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories; religious beliefs regarding abortion; religious cults in America; and Islam both as a culture and a religion. A seminar on the economic problems of working women was held in June 1980. Lectures on speech writing were provided at CRS Institutes for congressional staff and seminars sponsored by the House Office of Management Services, Committee on Administration.

Congressional Organization and Operations Section.—Extensive assistance by this section was provided to the House Select Committee on Committees, including assignment of a senior researcher to the Committee, where he served as the research director. Additional assistance to it included information, research, or analyses on committee jurisdictions, committee staffing, committee assignment procedures and limitations, scheduling of committee meetings, and bill referral practices and rules. Other assistance to Congress included: the drafting of committee histories for two committees; revision of a CRS report on congressional salaries and allowances and an issue brief on committee reform; and participation in CRS Institutes for congressional staff and seminars for staff sponsored by the House and Senate administrative offices.

Executive Organization and Administration Section.—Assistance to Congress included research and analysis on: government information and records management policies (executive and legislative); use of the legislative veto and alternatives to it; regulatory agencies and regulatory reform; public participation in agency proceedings (including intervenor funding); establishing additional offices of inspector general in federal departments and agencies; disaster relief legislation amendments; executive reorganization (legislation and plans); the federal executive establishment (a comprehensive classification and analysis) and government-sponsored enterprises; the role of the government in promoting news media diversity and government regulation of broadcast and print news media; and government and sports, including U.S. non-participation in the Moscow Summer Olympics.

Government Operations and Personnel Section.—Research and analysis provided to Congress covered: sunset legislation; alleged waste and fraud in executive agencies; merit selection of federal judges; consideration of Presidential nominations by Senate committees; implementation of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978; federal employees' compensation reform; the budget execution process and control of year-end spending; the relationship of federal personnel ceilings and contracting out; the federal government and the consulting industry;

and the Office of Management and Budget. A senior analyst in the section was on detail to a House committee during which time he coordinated CRS preparation of a committee print on use of the legislative veto in existing statutes.

Legislative Process Section.—Assistance included: work for the House Committee on Rules on budget reform, including agenda-setting and sunset proposals; the history of a House committee; analysis relating to congressional codes of conduct and financial disclosure requirements; participation in CRS Legislative Institutes, including ones that explore, in-depth, committee and floor procedures; in-person and video lectures on House and Senate legislative procedures; assistance to the House Select Committee on Committees and, along with staff from the Politics Section, assistance on foreign agents registration and amendment of the 1946 Lobby Act.

Political Institutions and Processes Section.—The section provided research and analytical assistance on: the 1980 elections (including issue briefs on contingent election); the Presidential nomination process, congressional elections, and issues on the ballots of the 50 states; calls for constitutional conventions (an issue brief); a directory of opinion polling organizations; an analysis of Presidential primary proposals made between 1971 and 1980; a manual of procedures for selection of delegates to national Presidential nominating conventions; independent campaign expenditures in federal elections; with staff from the Legislative Process Section, assistance on lobby law reform; and participation in a seminar on demography on the subject of reapportionment and redistricting.

Planning, Development and Research Survey Section.—Assistance to Congress included issue briefs and reports on Urban Development Action Grants and Community Development Block Grant programs; studies on the federal role in rural development; and reports and committee prints on the 1980 census, methods used to collect data for it, and the application of the results to issues like reapportionment and federal assistance grant programs.

(7) *Science Policy Research Division*

The division supported Congress in a broad range of science- and technology-related issues. A major portion of inquiries continued to come from congressional committees and to emphasize the areas of energy policy, technology policy, and medical sciences issues. The multidisciplinary nature of many of the division requests has resulted in extensive involvement in interdivisional projects, as well as in a growing multidisciplinary capability within the division.

Energy, Aerospace and Transportation Section.—A major portion of the section's activity was devoted to congressional support in the areas of nuclear power plant safety and alternative energy technology development policies. Among the publications developed in response to the accident at Three Mile Island were: an analysis of congressional hearings on the accident, a report examining the training and licensing of nuclear power reactor operators, an issue brief on the President's Com-

mission on the accident, and an issue brief on nuclear power plant safety. Other efforts in the nuclear policy area included two reports on the history of the development of and opposition to nuclear power, and a report on the status of nuclear fusion research.

Work in the area of alternative energy technology policy was highlighted by a compilation of solar energy legislation in the 96th Congress, a report on legislation in the 96th Congress, a report on legislative authority for U.S. involvement in international solar activities, an issue brief on the Solar Energy and Conservation Bank, a comprehensive study on the development and decline of the use of alcohol fuels in foreign nations from 1900 to 1950; and a major study of the technical and supply factors involved in expanding the use of alcohol fuels today.

Other congressional support included assistance with hearings on the space shuttle, space industrialization, and space policy, an analysis of NASA's fiscal 1980 supplemental and fiscal 1981 supplemental funding request, and the transfer of space technology to the developing nations. The publication of an issue brief on passive restraints and a committee print on risk/benefit analysis in the legislative process reflect the growing congressional interest in these areas. Support was also provided in the areas of aviation safety, nose, the Moon Treaty, and the World Administrative Radio Conference.

Geophysics, Materials Sciences, and Industrial Technology Section.—Major committee support activities centered upon matters related to energy, materials resources, and the geophysical sciences. In energy, major support was given to committee efforts leading to passage of the Energy Security Act which established the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation, and to other initiatives to promote domestic production of synthetic fuels and to encourage the development and commercialization of ocean energy resources. Related support included a committee print on the pros and cons of a crash program to commercialize synthetic fuels, and a seminar and committee print on energy from biomass and solid wastes. Other major energy activities included committee prints on a background study of U.S. petroleum refineries, congressional oversight relative to the transportation of Alaskan natural gas, contributions to an analysis of the economic consequences of the revolution in Iran, and a CRS seminar and multilith on the health, safety, and environmental risks of coal combustion and nuclear fission.

In materials resources, major support was given to committee activities leading to the passage of the National Materials and Minerals Policy Act; seminars were held on trends in industrial innovation in materials and on U.S. vulnerability to increased imports of strategic and critical materials from abroad. A week-long conference was held on innovation in the basic materials industries, and support was provided on legislation concerning the transportation of hazardous materials.

In the geophysical sciences, continued support was given to committee activities relating to atmospheric and oceanic affairs, including concerns about weather modification; the Mount St. Helens eruptions; the 1980 heat wave in the U.S. Southwest; the sea grant program; the role of tropical deforestation and fossil fuel combustion in carbon-dioxide-induced climatic change; and committee oversight of and funding

activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Life Sciences Section.—Work in this section continued to be responsive to a high level of Member and committee interest in such areas as biomedical research policy, environmental health and safety issues, and nutrition information. Published studies included: two committee prints summarizing hearings on drug-related topics (psychotropic drugs and drug testing issues); a major study on genetic engineering, human genetics, and cell biology, with an emphasis on the emergence of biotechnology; a catalog of selected environmental contamination incidents with a potential for human health effects; contributions to a study of conflicting and duplicative regulatory requirements affecting selected industries and sectors; a toxic waste disposal site survey; an in-depth analysis of two major pieces of biomedical research legislation and contributions to the House and Senate reports on these two bills; and contributions to a report on corporate crime. New CRS issue briefs were published in support of congressional interest in the agent orange issue (relating to veterans' complaints concerning exposure to herbicides in South Vietnam), the food labeling issue, and congressional concern about health effects of high voltage transmission lines. Analytical support was also provided to Members considering legislation to create a National Science Council.

Other support included: development of background analysis and comprehensive questions for congressional oversight and appropriations hearings for the National Institutes of Health programs; development of questions for hearings on corporate criminal liability; and background information on the use of animals in earthquake prediction. General support was provided in the areas of disease research, cancer, genetics, and nutrition.

Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences Section.—Congressional interest in technology policy was reflected in a committee print on indicators of the state of U.S. industrial innovation; a report on the President's recent domestic policy review of industrial innovation; a seminar on trends in industrial innovation and the U.S. economy; reports on the appropriate technology concept in U.S. programs for technology transfer and technical assistance to developing nations, international appropriate technology, industrial and university support for NASA, and the Stevenson Technology Innovation Act of 1980; and an interim analysis of the President's message and Department of State report on science, technology, and American diplomacy related to Title V of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1979.

Work was done in the area of information, computers, and telecommunications including reports on information and telecommunications issues, technologies, and applications; critical directions being taken in federal information management policy; information technology in education: the legislator as user of information technology; the legislative use of micrographics present and potential; the use of computers in the management of Senate committee activities; U.S. government telephone services and federal government ADP procurements; and the role of the United States in scientific and technical information assistance for the developing countries.

Continuing congressional concern in the area of women and minorities resulted in a report on women in science and technology careers, preparation of materials for incorporation into a Senate report on the National Science Foundation and Women in Science Authorization Act for fiscal 1981 and fiscal 1982, and a report on a review of programs that encourage minority students to seek careers in the sciences. Other section activities included work on technology for the handicapped; a summary of hearings on research and development in the 1979 federal budget; research to improve the quality of socio-economic data used in regulatory decisionmaking; and relevant international information exchange activities of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

APPENDIX A

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Listing of All Supergrade Positions by Title, Grade Level, and Incumbent at the Beginning and End of FY 1980.

Position	As of October 1, 1979		As of September 30, 1980	
	Grade	Incumbent	Position	Grade
Director, Congressional Research Service	Statutory Rate	Gilbert Gude	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy and Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division	Title V US Code 3104 (a) (7)	David E. Gushee	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Space and Transportation Technology	Title V US Code 3104 (a) (7)	Charles S. Sheldon, II	Same	Same
Deputy Director, Congressional Research Service, and Senior Specialist in American Government	GS-18	Thomas W. Novotny	Same	Same

As of October 1, 1979		As of September 30, 1980	
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Associate Director for Research, Analysis and Review	GS-18	Elizabeth Yadlosky	Same
Associate Director for Senior Specialists and Senior Specialist in Soviet Economics	GS-18	John P. Hardt	Same
Assistant Director of Assignment, Reference and Special Services and Senior Specialist in Social and Information Sciences	GS-17	Vacant	Same Basil T. Owens
Senior Specialist in Conservation and Energy	GS-17	Warren H. Donnelly	Same
Senior Specialist in Communications	GS-17	Vacant	GS-16 Vacant
Senior Specialist in Government Finance	GS-17	Vacant	GS-16 Vacant
			Specialist in Commerce and Industry
			Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions

		As of October 1, 1979		As of September 30, 1980	
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Senior Specialist in Social Welfare	GS-17	William H. Robinson	Specialist in US Alliance Relations	GS-16	Vacant
Senior Specialist in American National Government	GS-17	Vacant	Specialist in Congress and Legislative Systems	GS-16	Vacant
Senior Specialist in Urban Affairs	GS-17	Vacant	Specialist in Public Administration and Executive Organization	GS-16	Vacant
Senior Specialist in Economics—Business and Labor	GS-17	Vacant	Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16	Daniel H. Zafren
Senior Specialist in Economics—Financial Institutions	GS-17	Vacant	Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions	GS-16	Vacant
Senior Specialist in American Public Law and Chief, American Law Division	GS-17	Joseph E. Ross	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Transportation and Chief, Economics Division	GS-17	Leon M. Cole	Same	Same	Same

As of October 1, 1979		As of September 30, 1980	
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>
Senior Specialist in Social Welfare and Chief, Education and Public Welfare Division	GS-17	Earl Canfield	Same
Senior Specialist in Social Welfare—Income Maintenance	GS-17	Philip Royal Shipp, Jr.	Same
Senior Specialist in International Affairs and Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-17	William W. Whitson	Same
Senior Specialist in American National Government and Chief, Government Division	GS-17	Frederick H. Pauls	Same
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology and Chief, Science Policy Research Division	GS-17	James M. McCullough	Same
Senior Specialist in Agriculture	GS-17	Leo V. Mayer	Same
			William H. Robinson
			Same
			Same
			Stanley J. Heginbotham
			Same
			Same
			Same

As of October 1, 1979			As of September 30, 1980		
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Senior Specialist in American Government and Public Administration	GS-17	Allen Schick	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in American Government and Public Administration	GS-17	Walter Kravitz	Same	Same	Roger H. Davidson
Senior Specialist in American Public Law	GS-17	Robert L. Tienken	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in American Public Law	GS-17	Raymond J. Celada	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in American Public Law— Election Law	GS-17	Vacant	Senior Specialist in American Public Law	Same	Johnny H. Killian
Senior Specialist in Education	GS-17	K. Forbis Jordan	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Energy Resources Policy	GS-17	John J. Schanz, Jr.	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Engineering and Public Works	GS-17	Warren Viessman, Jr.	Same	Same	Same

<i>Position</i>	<i>As of October 1, 1979</i>		<i>As of September 30, 1980</i>	
	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i> <i>Incumbent</i>
Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy—Mining and Mineral Resources	GS-17	Allen F. Agnew	Same	Same Same
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division	GS-17	Vacant	Senior Specialist in Health Policy	Same Same
Senior Specialist in Housing	GS-17	Morton J. Schusheim	Same	Same Same
Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology	GS-17	Robert Lee Chartrand	Same	Same Same
Senior Specialist in International Affairs—National Defense	GS-17	John M. Collins	Same	Same Same
Senior Specialist in International Affairs—National Security	GS-17	Charles R. Gellner	Same	Same Same
Senior Specialist in International Affairs—Soviet Union	GS-17	Joseph G. Whelan	Same	Same Same

As of October 1, 1979		As of September 30, 1980	
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>
Senior Specialist in International Economics	GS-17	Alfred Reifman	Same
Senior Specialist in Labor	GS-17	Everett M. Kassalow	Same
Senior Specialist in Mineral and Regulatory Economics	GS-17	Alvin Kaufman	Same
Senior Specialist in Price Economics	GS-17	John B. Henderson	Same
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology	GS-17	Franklin P. Huddle	Same
Senior Specialist in Science, Technology, and Futures Research	GS-17	Walter A. Hahn, Jr.	Same
Senior Specialist in Taxation and Fiscal Policy	GS-17	Harry G. Gourevitch	Same
Senior Specialist in US Foreign Policy	GS-17	Vacant	Same
			William W. Whitson

As of October 1, 1979		As of September 30, 1980	
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>
<i>Incumbent</i>		<i>Incumbent</i>	
Special Assistant for Policy, Planning and Development	GS-16	Assistant Director for Policy, Planning and Review and Senior Specialist in Social and Information Sciences	GS-17
			Hugh L. Elsbree, Jr.
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Automated Information Services	GS-16	Same	Same
			James R. Price
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Management and Administrative Services	GS-16	Same	Same
			Basil T. Owens
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations	GS-16	Same	Same
			Edward Mason
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Review	GS-16	Same	Same
			James W. Robinson

<i>Position</i>	<i>As of October 1, 1979</i>			<i>As of September 30, 1980</i>		
	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	
Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16	Johnny H. Killian	Same	Same	Vacant	
Specialist in American Public Law and Assistant Chief, American Law Division	GS-16	Daniel H. Zafren	Same	Same	Charles Doyle	
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Chief, Congressional Reference Division	GS-16	Catherine Ann Jones	Same	Same	Same	
Specialist in Financial and Fiscal Policy and Assistant Chief, Economics Division	GS-16	George K. Brite	Same	Same	Same	
Specialist in Business and Labor	GS-16	Charles V. Ciccone	Same	Same	Same	
Specialist in Social Legislation and Assistant Chief, Education and Public Welfare Division	GS-16	St. Leon L. House	Same	Same	Earl Canfield	
Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Same	

<i>Position</i>	<i>As of October 1, 1979</i>		<i>As of September 30, 1980</i>		<i>Incumbent</i>
	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	
Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-16	Glenn R. Markus	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-16	Robert M. Guttman	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Social Welfare Policy	GS-16	Margaret S. Malone	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Environmental Policy and Assistant Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division	GS-16	Robert E. Wolf	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Environmental Policy	GS-16	Harvey R. Sherman	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Environmental Policy	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in International Politics and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-16	Stanley J. Heginbotham	Same	Same	Alva M. Bowen
Specialist in National Defense	GS-16	James P. Wooten	Same	Same	Same

<i>Position</i>	<i>As of October 1, 1979</i>		<i>As of September 30, 1980</i>		<i>Incumbent</i>
	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	
Specialist in US Foreign Policy	GS-16	Ellen C. Collien	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in American National Government and Assistant Chief, Government Division	GS-16	Stephen A. Langone	Same	Same	Vacant
Specialist in American National Government	GS-16	Clay H. Wellborn	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Chief, Library Services Division	GS-16	Jack McDonald, Jr.	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Science and Technology	GS-16	Dorothy M. Bates	Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division	Same	Gail H. Marcus
Specialist in Aeronautics and Space	GS-16	George N. Chatham	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Earth Sciences	GS-16	Joseph P. Riva, Jr.	Same	Same	Same

<i>Position</i>	<i>As of October 1, 1979</i>			<i>As of September 30, 1980</i>		
	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Specialist in Life Sciences	GS-16	Christopher H. Dodge	Same	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Science and Technology	GS-16	Langdon T. Crane, Jr.	Same	Same	Same	Same

Supergrade Position Changes in FY 80

As of October 1, 1979		As of September 30, 1980	
Associate Director for Research, Analysis and Review	GS-18	Associate Director for Research, Analysis and Multidisciplinary Programs and Senior Specialist in American Public Law (Elections)	GS-18
Senior Specialist in Communications	GS-17	Specialist in Commerce and Industry	GS-16
Senior Specialist in Government Finance	GS-17	Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions	GS-16
Senior Specialist in Social Welfare	GS-17	Specialist in U.S. Alliance Relations	GS-16
Senior Specialist in American National Government	GS-17	Specialist in Congress and Legislative Systems	GS-16
Senior Specialist in Urban Affairs	GS-17	Specialist in Public Administration and Executive Organization	GS-16
Senior Specialist in Economics—Business and Labor	GS-17	Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16
Senior Specialist in Economics—Financial Institutions	GS-17	Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions	GS-16
Senior Specialist in American Public Law— Election Law	GS-17	Senior Specialist in American Public Law	GS-17
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division	GS-17	Senior Specialist in Health Policy	GS-17
Special Assistant for Policy, Planning and Development	GS-16	Assistant Director for Policy, Planning and Review and Senior Specialist in Social and Information Sciences	GS-17
Specialist in Science and Technology	GS-16	Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division	GS-16

FY 1980 Specialist and Senior Specialist Personnel Actions

Dorothy M. Bates, Specialist in Science and Technology, Science Policy Research Division, retired after 31 years of Federal Service, 26 of which was with the Congressional Research Service.

Alva M. Bowen, Jr., temporarily promoted to Specialist in International Politics and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

Roger H. Davidson, appointed as Senior Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration, Office of Senior Specialists

Christopher H. Dodge, promoted to Specialist in Life Sciences, Science Policy Research Division

Charles Doyle, promoted to Specialist in American Public Law and Assistant Chief, American Law Division

Hugh L. Elsbree, Jr., promoted to Assistant Director for Policy, Planning and Review and Senior Specialist in Social and Information Sciences, Office of Policy, Planning and Review

Stanley J. Heginbotham, promoted to Senior Specialist in International Affairs and Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

Franklin P. Huddle, Senior Specialist in Science and Technology, Office of Senior Specialists, died on May 30, 1980, after a distinguished 40-year career as a teacher, scholar, and public servant to the Congress.

K. Forbis Jordan, Senior Specialist in Education, transferred from Education and Public Welfare Division to Office of Senior Specialists

Johnny H. Killian, promoted to Senior Specialist in American Public Law and transferred to Office of Senior Specialists

Walter Kravitz, Senior Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration, Office of Senior Specialists, retired after 29 years of service to the Library, 26 of which was with the Congressional Research Service.

Steven A. Langone, Specialist in American National Government and Assistant Chief, Government Division, retired after 38 years of Federal service, 35 of which was with the Library.

Gail H. Marcus, appointed as Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division

William H. Robinson, transferred from temporary assignment in Office of Senior Specialists to Senior Specialist in Social Welfare and Chief, Education and Public Welfare Division

Basil T. Owens, promoted to Assistant Director for Assignment, Reference, and Special Services and Senior Specialist in Social and Information Sciences, Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services

William W. Whitson, Senior Specialist in U.S. Foreign Policy, transferred from Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division to Office of Senior Specialists

Elizabeth Yadlosky, transferred to Associate Director for Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs and Senior Specialist in American Public Law (Elections), Office of Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs

Daniel H. Zafren, reassigned to Specialist in American Public Law, American Law Division

APPENDIX B

The activities of Senior Specialists and Specialists in support of Congress often comprise extensive consultations with Members and staff, the production of short analyses and memoranda, as well as the administration of staffers in research work. For this reason this listing of accomplishments and recognition is indeed selective, and although it in no way gives the complete picture of the very extensive professional activities of senior Congressional Research Service staff, it does demonstrate the varied types of tasks and achievements of a representative group of these professional researchers.

Selected Professional Accomplishments and Recognition

ALLEN F. AGNEW, Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy—Mining and Mineral Resources

Committee Prints:

- *Imports of minerals from South Africa by the United States and the OECD countries*, prepared by Allen Agnew, Raymond Copson, and Jane Powers for the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 46 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

Articles:

- *Introduction: 1979 Mineral Economics Symposium; the future of mining*, by Allen Agnew and David W. Pinkard. *Materials and Society*, v. 4, no. 2, 1980: 1-3.
- *Geologist legislator addresses mining officials*, EOS [Transactions, American Geophysical Union] v. 61, no. 20: 457.

Lectures:

- "G.K. Gilbert and Ground Water, or 'I Have Drawn This Map with Much Reluctance,'" at Geological Society of America's Symposium in San Diego
- "Nonfuel Minerals, Problems & Opportunities," at Midcontinent Research Council's Annual Meeting
- "Nonfuel Mineral Perspectives," at 75th Anniversary Celebration of the Illinois State Geological Survey

Professional Society Offices:

- Executive Board, American Institute of Mining Engineers, D.C. Mineral Economics Subsection
- Symposium Committee, American Institute of Mining Engineers, D.C. Mineral Economics Subsection
- Committees on Publications, Building, Finance, and Access, American Geological Institute
- Chairman, Committee on Geology & Public Policy, Geological Society of America
- Liaison Member from GSA to Public Policy Committee, American Geophysical Union

RAYMOND J. CELADA, Senior Specialist in American Public Law

Committee Prints:

- *Amending the Constitution to permit Members of Congress to hold seats in the President's Cabinet: some considerations on the proposed amendment's effect on checks and balances and the separation of powers.* In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. *Looking toward the constitutional bicentennial: a proposed amendment to permit Members of Congress to serve in key executive branch offices.* Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 7-31. (Committee print 96-9)
- *Presidential succession in the case of an Officer/Member of Congress.* In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. *Looking toward the constitutional bicentennial: a proposed amendment to permit Members of Congress to serve in key executive branch offices.* Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 47-48. (Committee print 96-9)
- *Applicability of Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 to legislative investigations.* In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate the Activities of Individuals Representing the Interests of Foreign Governments. *Inquiry into the matter of Billy Carter and Libya.* Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 1728-1733.
- *Congress' power to subpoena bank records including bank records of a diplomatic agent.* In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate the Activities of Individuals Representing the Interests of Foreign Governments. *Inquiry into the matter of Billy Carter and Libya.* Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 1738-1740.

ROBERT LEE CHARTRAND, Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology

Committee Prints:

- *International information exchange: relevant activities of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services,* prepared by

Robert Chartrand and Jane Bortnick for the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 156 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

Books:

- *Information technology serving society*, edited by Robert Lee Chartrand and James W. Morentz. New York, Pergamon Press, 1979. 154 p.

Articles and Other Published Papers:

- *Information technology for Congress: a proven potential*. In *Legal and legislative information processing*, edited by Beth Krevitt Eres. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, c1980. p. 19-35.
- *Our China adventure*. Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science, v. 6, Apr. 1980: 12-14.
- *Privacy implications of transborder data flow*. In *Workshop on Computers and Privacy in the Next Decade*, Pacific Grove, Calif., 1979. *Computers and privacy in the next decade: proceedings*. New York, Academic Press, 1980. p. 125-132.

Lectures:

- Series of lectures and seminars on "Information Science and Technology," under the aegis of the United Nations Development Programme, People's Republic of China, October 1979.
- Addressed the Washington diplomatic community scientific counsellors, on scientific and technical issues before the Congress.
- Keynote speech at the Fourth Annual ADP Conference, "Scientific and Technical Library Information Services."

Honors:

- Appointed by President Carter to the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Professional Society Activities:

- Consulting Editor, *Bulletin*, American Society for Information Science
- Advisory Board, Chemical Abstracts Service

GEORGE N. CHATHAM, Specialist in Aeronautics and Space

Committee Prints:

- *United States civilian space programs, 1958-1978*, prepared by George Chatham and others for the Subcommittee on Space

Science and Applications of the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 1339 p. (Committee print)

- *Cogeneration*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 249-256. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *Fuel cells*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 271-275. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)

Professional Society Memberships:

- American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics
- American Aviation Historical Society
- Experimental Aircraft Association

LEON M. COLE, Senior Specialist in Transportation and Chief, Economics Division

Committee Prints:

- *Transportation in rural America*, by Leon Cole and Stephen Thompson. In *Rural development: an overview*, prepared for the Subcommittee on Rural Development of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1979. p. 139-148. (96th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Lectures:

- Series of 12 lectures and seminars on transportation and energy, and management of economic research and analysis before senior government and industry officials in Western Europe and Yugoslavia.
- Paper on transportation investment presented at the Transportation Research Board executive meeting.

Honors:

- Certificate of Appreciation, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, Transportation Research Board

Professional Society Activities:

- Chairman, Group I Council, Transportation Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

- Board of Examiners, American Planning Association
- American Economic Association
- American Society of Civil Engineers
- American Association for the Advancement of Science

ELLEN C. COLLIER, Specialist in U.S. Foreign Policy

Committee prints:

- *Congress and foreign policy—1979*, prepared by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division; edited by Ellen Collier. Prepared for the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 188 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

Lectures:

- Spoke to Women's Studies Group of Library on role of women in the military
- Moderated workshop on legislative-executive consultation on foreign policy
- Participated in panel discussion at CRS Public Issues Institute on "The Meaning of the Iranian Crisis"
- Lectured at the National War College on congressional role in foreign policy

Professional Society Activities:

- Executive Board, Washington Chapter, International Studies Association
- Lieber Group on the Law of War, American Society of International Law
- Executive Women in Government

JOHN M. COLLINS, Senior Specialist in International Affairs—National Defense

Books:

- *U.S.-Soviet military balance: concepts and capabilities, 1960-1980*. New York, Aviation Week, c1980. 645 p.

LANGDON T. CRANE, Specialist in Science and Technology

Lectures:

- Two lectures at the Executive Seminar Center in Oak Ridge, Tenn., on Congress and the making of policy in the legislative branch

Professional Society Offices:

- Fellow, American Physical Society
- Fellow, Washington Academy of Sciences
- Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science

ROGER H. DAVIDSON, Senior Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration

Articles:

- *Our two congresses: where have they been? Where are they going?* In *Paths to political reform*, edited by William J. Crotty. Lexington, Mass., Lexington Books, c1980. p. 283-306.

Lectures:

- Presented paper, "Congressional Leaders as Agents of Change," at conference sponsored by Dirksen Center and Rayburn Library, Georgetown Law Center
- Chaired panel on "Legislatures: Rules, Structures, Innovations," American Political Science Association, 76th annual meeting

Professional Society Activities:

- President, Legislative Studies Group
- Board of Editors, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*
- Nominating Committee, Western Political Science Association

CHRISTOPHER H. DODGE, Specialist in Life Sciences

Committee prints:

- *A Brief review of selected environmental contamination incidents with a potential for health effects.* In U.S. Surgeon-General's Office. *Health effects of toxic pollution: a report from the Surgeon General and a brief review of selected environmental contamination incidents with a potential for health effects; reports prepared by the Surgeon General, Department of Health and Human Services, and Christopher Dodge and others for the Committee on Environment and Public Works, U.S. Senate.* Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 149-312. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

Articles:

- *The Influence of temperature on the incubation of box turtle eggs: problems of head-starting.* *American Zoologist*, v. 19, 1979: 981.

Lectures:

- "The Influence of Temperature on the Incubation of Box Turtle Eggs: Problems of Head-Starting," at the American Society of Zoologists annual meeting
- "Soviet Aquaculture: Status and Prospects," at the American Association for Advancement of Slavic Sciences

Professional Society Activities:

- Board Member, Committee on Man and Radiation, IEEE
- Aerospace Medical Association
- Sigma Xi
- Iowa Academy of Sciences

WARREN H. DONNELLY, Senior Specialist in Conservation and Energy

Committee Prints:

- *Alternative breeding cycles for nuclear power: an analysis*, prepared by Warren Donnelly and others for the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives, 96th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 124 p. (Committee print)
- *Impact abroad of the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant: March-September 1979*, prepared by Warren Donnelly and others for the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 81 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- *Nuclear proliferation factbook*, prepared by Warren Donnelly and Donna Kramer for the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate, and the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 531 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)

Articles:

- *Some factors affecting prospects for internationalization of the nuclear fuel cycle*. In Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. *Internationalization to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons*. London, Taylor & Francis Ltd., 1980. p. 83-102.

HARRY G. GOUREVITCH, Senior Specialist in Taxation and Fiscal Policy

Articles:

- *The Determination of the source of income as foreign or domestic*, by Harry G. Gourevitch, Chester C. Hilinski, and Francis C. Oatway. In *Congres International de Droit Financier et Fiscal*, 34, Paris, 1980. *Studies on international fiscal law*, v. 65b. Netherlands, Kluwer, 1980. p. 347-395.

Honors:

- Awarded travel grant by the Commission of the European Communities to meet with government tax officials in France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and West Germany

Professional Society Activities:

- Committee on U.S. Activities of Foreigners and Tax Treaties, Tax Section, American Bar Association
- District of Columbia Bar
- International Fiscal Association

DAVID E. GUSHEE, Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy and Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

Articles:

- *Comparative policy issues of two major energy producing/consuming nations: U.S. and U.S.S.R.*, by David Gushee and John P. Hardt. In *Workshop on East-West European Economic Interaction*, 5th, Vienna, 1979. *East and West in the energy squeeze: prospects for co-operation*, edited by Christopher T. Saunders. New York, St. Martin's; London, MacMillan, 1980. p. 169-191.

Lectures:

- American Institute of Chemical Engineers lecture tour, 1979.

Professional Society Activities:

- Subcommittee on Legislative Matters, Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs, American Chemical Society

WALTER A. HAHN, Senior Specialist in Science, Technology and Futures Research

Committee Prints:

- *Introduction*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Special Study on Economic Change: Research and innovation: developing a dynamic nation*. Special Study on Economic Change, v. 3. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 1-19, 135-137.

Books:

- *The Post-industrial boom in communications*. In *Working in the twenty-first century*, edited by C. Stewart Sheppard and Donald C. Carroll. New York, Wiley, 1979. p. 30-38.

Articles:

- *Science, technology, and the American Congress—II*. Parliamentarian [Journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth] v. 62, Jan. 1981. p. 1-17.

Lectures:

- "Managing Tomorrow from Today" at the National Institute for Public Administration
- "Summary and Synthesis," Symposium on The Human Side of the Energy Transition, U.S. Association for the Club of Rome
- "Integrating Foresight into the Legislative Process," First Global Conference on the Future

Professional Society Activities:

- National Academy of Public Administration
- Board of Directors, U.S. Association for the Club of Rome

JOHN P. HARDT, Associate Director for Senior Specialists and Senior Specialist in Soviet Economics

Committee Prints:

- *Soviet economy in a time of change; a compendium of papers*, coordinated and edited by John Hardt and Ronda Bresnick, submitted to the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1979. 2 v. (96th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)

Articles:

- *Comparative policy issues of two major energy producing/consuming nations: U.S. and U.S.S.R.*, by John P. Hardt and David Gushee. In Workshop on East-West European Economic Interaction, 5th, Vienna, 1979. *East and West in the energy squeeze: prospects for co-operation*, edited by Christopher T. Saunders. New York, St. Martin's; London, MacMillan, 1980. p. 169-191.

Lectures:

- Adjunct Professor in Economics, George Washington University
- "Soviet Economic and Foreign Policy Change in 1980" at Seoul University

Professional Society Activities:

- Executive Committee, Washington Chapter, and Chairman of National Honors Committee, American Association for Advancement of Slavic Studies
- Parallel Study Panel of United Nations Association, U.S.-U.S.S.R.

JOHN B. HENDERSON, Senior Specialist in Price Economics

Lectures:

- Spoke at Congressman Adam Benjamin's Fourth Annual Public Officials Seminar
- Conducted seminar at Federal Executive Seminar Center, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

CATHERINE A. JONES, Chief, Congressional Reference Division

Honors:

- *Who's Who of American Women*, 12th ed.

Professional Society Memberships:

- American Library Association
- Special Libraries Association
- District of Columbia Library Association

ALVIN KAUFMAN, Senior Specialist in Mineral and Regulatory Economics

Committee Prints:

- *Perspectives on Alaska pipeline issues—a perspective*, by Alvin Kaufman and others. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Interior

and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. *Alaska natural gas transportation system*. Oversight hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Oct. 15 and 16, 1979. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 214-259.

- *Will the lights go on in 1990?*, prepared by Alvin Kaufman for the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 15 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 96-IFC, 55)

Books:

- *Energy, man and civilization*, edited by Alvin Kaufman. New York, Engineering Foundation, 1979. 224 p.

Articles:

- *An Epilogue—implications for the U.S.*, by Alvin Kaufman and Susan Bodilly. In American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. Council of Economics. *Proceedings ... 109th annual meeting, Las Vegas, Nev., Feb. 24-29, 1980*. New York, 1980. p. 21-25.

Lectures:

- "Apples, Oranges and the Comparison of Alternative Energy Technologies," at UNITAR Conference on Long Term Energy Resources
- "Energy and the Congress" at Pennsylvania State University
- "Utility Demand and Reliability" at Michigan State University

Professional Society Offices:

- General Chairman, Symposium on the Future of U.S. Mining, AIME
- Editorial Board, *Energy Journal*, IAEA

MARGARET S. MALONE, Specialist in Social Legislation, Education and Public Welfare Division

Committee Prints:

- *Issues related to Social Security Act disability programs*, prepared with the assistance of Margaret Malone and David Koitz. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1979. 139 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print no. CP96-23)

GAIL H. MARCUS, Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division

Published papers:

- *A Cost-effectiveness methodology for aircrew training devices*, by G. H. Marcus and J. Patterson. In Interservice/Industry Training Equipment Conference, 1st, Orlando, Fla., 1979. *Proceedings*, Orlando, Fla., Naval Training Equipment Center, 1979, p. 331-336.
- *Renewable energy systems for the MX*. Signal, v. 34, May-June 1980: 77-83.

Honors and awards:

- American Men and Women of Science
- Who's Who in Technology Today

Professional Society Offices:

- Honors and Awards Committee, American Nuclear Society

JAMES M. McCULLOUGH, Senior Specialist in Science and Technology and Chief, Science Policy Research Division

Committee Prints:

- *Genetic engineering, human genetics, and cell biology: evolution of technological issues. Biotechnology (supplemental report III)*, prepared by outside consultants and coordinated by James McCullough and Vikki Zegel for the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology of the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives, 96th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 144 p. (Committee print)

Lectures:

- Participated in joint American Society for Microbiology/Congressional Forum on the Patenting of Life Forms
- AAAS Forum on U.S. Policies in Research and Development

JACK McDONALD, Chief, Library Services Division

Professional Society Offices:

- Committee to review and revise the National Interlibrary Loan Lending Code, American Library Association

FREDERICK H. PAULS, Senior Specialist in American National Government and Chief, Government Division

Lectures:

- Participated in Office of Personnel Management seminars on the legislative process

Professional Society Memberships:

- American Political Science Association
- American Society for Public Administration
- Academy of Political and Social Sciences
- American Association for Budget and Program Analysis

ALFRED REIFMAN, Senior Specialist in International Economics

Committee Prints:

- *Indochinese refugees: the impact on first asylum countries and implications for American policy*, prepared by Astri Suhrke under the direction of Alfred Reifman for the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 31 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)

Lectures:

- "The U.S. Role in a Changing World Economy" at the National Economics Club
- Panelist at seminar on Blacks and Foreign Economic Policy at Brookings Institution
- "Interdependencies among Pacific Basin Countries" at National Defense University symposium

Professional Society Membership:

- American Economic Association

JOSEPH P. RIVA, JR., Specialist in Earth Sciences

Committee Prints:

- *Perspectives on Alaska pipeline issues—a perspective*, prepared by Joseph Riva and others. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. *Alaska natural gas transportation system*. Oversight hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Oct. 15 and 16, 1979. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 214-259.

- *Economic consequences of the revolution in Iran; a compendium of papers*, prepared by Joseph Riva and others for U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 227 p.
- *U.S. refineries: a background study*, prepared by Joseph Riva and others at the request of the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 169 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 96-IFC 54)

Articles:

- *Conventional domestic oil production during the decade of the 1980's. In Taxation, public finance, and related subjects; a compendium. v. 4.* Washington, Fund for Public Policy Research, 1980. p. 470-476.
- *Production, reserves, and processing of domestic and foreign heavy crude oils. In Taxation, public finance, and related subjects; a compendium. v. 4.* Washington, Fund for Public Policy Research, 1980. p. 477-493.

Professional Society Memberships:

- American Institute of Professional Geologists
- American Association of Petroleum Geologists
- Sigma Xi

JOSEPH E. ROSS, Senior Specialist in American Public Law and Chief,
American Law Division

Professional Society Offices:

- National Secretary, Federal Bar Association
- American Bar Association

JOHN J. SCHANZ, JR., Senior Specialist in Energy Resources Policy

Articles:

- *The United Nations' endeavor to standardize mineral resources classification. In Uranium evaluation and mining techniques.* Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency, 1980. p. 63-76.

Lectures:

- "Oil and Gas Supply: Public Perception, Modeler's Abstraction, and Geologic Reality" in a symposium sponsored by the Department of Energy and the National Bureau of Standards

Professional Society Activities:

- Chairman, Washington Section, American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers
- Materials Advisory Board, National Academy of Sciences
- Sigma Xi
- American Economic Association
- International Association of Energy Economists
- Panel on Manganese Supply and Its Industrial Implications, National Academy of Sciences
- Panel on Classification of Uranium Resources, ASTM

ALAN SCHICK, Senior Specialist in American Government and Public Administration

Books:

- *Perspectives on budgeting*, edited by Allen Schick. Washington, American Society for Public Administration, c1980. 192 p.

Journals:

- Appointed Editor-in-Chief, *Public Budgeting and Finance*

Professional Society Offices:

- First Vice President, American Association for Budget Program Analysis

MORTON J. SCHUSSHEIM, Senior Specialist in Housing

Committee Prints:

- *An inquiry into conflicting and duplicative regulatory requirements affecting selected industries and sectors*, a background study prepared by Morton Schussheim and others for the use of the Joint Economic Committee. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 40 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess., joint committee print)

Articles:

- *Rental housing in the Washington area*. In *Greater Washington in 1980*, edited by Atlee E. Shidler. Washington, Greater Washington Research Center, c1980. p. 113-138.

Lectures:

- "Housing and Mortgage Finance: the Next Ten Years" at the annual conference of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board
- Adjunct Professor of City Planning, Howard University

Professional Society Activities:

- Editorial Advisory Board, Journal of the American Planning Association
- Housing Task Force, Greater Washington Board of Trade

ROBERT L. TIENKEN, Senior Specialist in American Public Law

Committee Prints:

- *Effect of proposed constitutional amendment on conduct of legislative business.* In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. *Looking toward the constitutional bicentennial: a proposed amendment to permit Members of Congress to serve in key executive branch offices.* Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 33-36. (Committee print 96-9)
- *Use by congressional committee of income tax records in public session.* In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate the Activities of Individuals Representing the Interests of Foreign Governments. *Inquiry into the matter of Billy Carter and Libya.* Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. v. 3—appendix. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 1683-1688.

Lectures:

- "Impeachment in U.S. House of Representatives" for Members of the Lower House of the Japanese Diet

Professional Society Membership:

- Federal Bar Association

WARREN VIESSMAN, JR., Senior Specialist in Engineering and Public Works

Committee Prints:

- *State and national water use trends to the year 2000*, prepared by Warren Viessman and Christine DeMoncada for the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 297 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- *Priority setting for water resources projects and programs.* In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. Subcommittee on Water Resources. *Water Resources Development Act of 1979.* Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Part 5—appendix. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 73 p.

Articles:

- *Water policy and the 96th Congress*. In Universities Council on Water Resources. *Significance of university water research and education; proceedings, UCOWR annual meeting, July 29-Aug. 1, 1979*. New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University, 1979. p. 41-51.
- *An Overview of national water policy*. In *Scientific, technical and institutional aspects of water resource policy*, edited by Yacov Y. Haimes. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1980. p. 21-31.
- *Overview of national water policy issues*. In American Society of Civil Engineers. National Water Policy Committee. *Water policy initiatives: positions of the National Water Policy Committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers on the President's June 1978 statements*. New York, c1979. p. 25-58.
- *Expansion versus conservation of water supply*. In Conference on Water Conservation—Needs and Implementing Strategies, Rindge, N.H., 1979. *Proceedings*. New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, 1979. p. 117-121.

Lectures:

- "Risk and Uncertainty" at Case Institute of Technology, Case Western Reserve University
- "On Target Information—The Key to Sound Decisionmaking" at Cornell University
- "National Water Policy" at American Water Resources Association
- "Review of National Water Policy Initiatives" at Universities Council on Water Resources

Professional Society Offices:

- Vice President, National Capitol Section, American Water Resources Association
- National Water Policy Commission, American Water Resources Association
- American Society of Civil Engineers

CLAY H. WELLBORN, Specialist in American National Government

Lectures:

- Ten lectures on the development of federal urban policy; Boston University

Professional Society Memberships:

- American Planning Association
- American Society for Public Administration

JOSEPH G. WHELAN, Senior Specialist in International Affairs—
Soviet Union

Committee Prints:

- *Soviet diplomacy and negotiating behavior: emerging new context for U.S. diplomacy*, prepared for the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1979. 573 p. (Committee print; U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Special Studies series on foreign affairs issues, vol. 1)

Presentations:

- Participated in panel on Soviet diplomacy and negotiating behavior, Cosmos Club.

Professional Society Memberships:

- American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies
- American Historical Association

ELIZABETH YADLOSKY, Associate Director for Research, Analysis
and Review, and Senior Specialist in American Public Law

Lectures:

- Chaired symposium, "Lawyers and the Congress—Exchange of Information, Lobbying and Ethical Considerations," Federal Bar Association

Professional Society Offices:

- Election Law Committee, Federal Bar Association
- Council Member, Capitol Hill Chapter, Federal Bar Association
- Election Law Committee, American Bar Association

APPENDIX C

CRS STUDIES IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The Congressional Research Service is that department of the Library of Congress responsible exclusively for serving Members and committees of Congress. However, many of its studies and reports are published by authority of Congress. These may appear as committee prints, they may be entered in the published hearings of congressional committees, they may be inserted into the *Congressional Record* at the request of a Member, or on occasion they may be published by a private institution.

Over the years the written products resulting from the great majority of the major products undertaken by the Congressional Research Service have appeared in one of these forms. The studies thereby become available for widespread distribution to the public. The Service twice yearly assembles titles of all studies that have been printed and made available in the public domain in the preceding six months.

This is a subject listing of primarily those Congressional Research Service studies and reports which have been printed in some form by the U.S. Government Printing Office between June 1, 1980, and May 1981. Most of the items can be found in those libraries throughout the United States which automatically receive the publications of the Government Printing Office, i.e., the depository libraries.

Many can be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401. The committee responsible for particular prints or hearings may also have copies on hand for distribution.

Since the Library of Congress maintains no stock of these materials, copies cannot be obtained from the Congressional Research Service.

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CRS STUDIES IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Branaman, Barbara. A comparison of the racial situation in South Africa and the United States with particular attention to the causes of the Miami, Florida, riots. Aug. 5, 1980. 3 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 126, Sept. 8, 1980: H8684-H8686.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

Gravelle, Jane. Benefit-cost analysis for a waterway project. Aug. 4, 1980. 2 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. Subcommittee on Water Resources. Transportation needs of increased coal production and completion of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 54-55.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Keeffe, Mary, Bruce Mulock, Geraldine Carr, Henry Cohen, and Richard Gigax. How can the interests of United States consumers best be protected? National debate topic for high schools, 1980-81, pursuant to Public Law 88-246. [June 1980] 636 p.

Issued as Senate document no. 96-43, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Celada, Raymond. Federal Reserve Board's discretion to impose credit controls. Mar. 11, 1980. 3 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Implementation of the Credit Control Act. Hearing, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 18-20.

Knight, Edward, Julius Allen, Mary Mogee, Pamela Smith, Blanchard Ran-

dall, Kay Reiss, A. Barry Carr, Morton Schussheim, Ann Smith, and David Davis. An inquiry into conflicting and duplicative regulatory requirements affecting selected industries and sectors. July 31, 1980. 40 p.

Issued as a joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Nanto, Dick. Implicit rate of interest on Exim Bank loan to Ansett. May 8, 1980. 2 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Ansett loan and export-import aircraft financing policies. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 56-57.

----- Value of Exim Bank concessions to Ansett. May 6, 1980. 2 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Ansett loan and export-import aircraft financing policies. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 54-55.

Wells, F. Jean, and Roger White. Briefing materials for mid-year 1980 monetary policy oversight. July 21, 1980. 15 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Conduct of monetary policy (pursuant to the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, P.L. 95-523). Hearing, 96th Cong., 2nd sess. 1980. p. 285-309.

White, Roger. Federal Reserve officials with agricultural interests. May 30, 1980. 2 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 126, June 19, 1980: S7460-S7461.

----- Reserve requirements on money, market mutual funds: implications for the competitive environment for depos-

itory financial institutions. Dec. 3, 1979. 11 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Financial Institutions. Money market mutual funds. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 493-503.

EDUCATION

Ackerman, David. Constitutionality of provisions in "Asbestos School Hazard Detection and Control Act" (S. 1658) making nonpublic sectarian schools eligible for assistance. May 8, 1980. 2 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 126, May 22, 1980: S5817-S5818.

Stedman, Jim. Construction, reconstruction and renovation of academic facilities—title VII, Higher Education Act. Feb. 13, 1980. 8 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies. Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies appropriations for 1981. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. Part 12, 1980. p. 84-91.

Stedman, Jim, and Sharon Masanz. Selected Federal higher education programs: funding authorizations and budget requests. May 30, 1979. 7 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies. Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies appropriations for 1981. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. Part 12, 1980. p. 102-108.

ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Abbasi, Susan. Energy information: a

workshop on current progress and problems. Apr. 22, 1980. 114 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Bamberger, Robert. The proposed standby gasoline rationing plan: the difficulty of precisely estimating statewide rationing allotments. [June 26, 1980] 3 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 126, June 26, 1980: H5771-H5773.

Buck, Eugene. Review of NMFS' responses concerning the East Coast Fisheries Agreement. Feb. 26, 1980. 3 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Maritime Boundary Settlement Treaty and East Coast Fishery Resources Agreement. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 196-198.

Bullis, Harold. A comparison of issues treated by the nonfuel minerals policy review, the hearings on national materials policy, and the Materials Policy, Research, and Development Act of 1979. Oct. 17, 1979. 41 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology. Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Environment. Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology. The Materials Policy, Research, and Development Act of 1979. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. Vol. II, 1980. p. 158-198.

Civiak, Robert. Training and licensing of nuclear power reactor operators: an analysis of the role of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. June 11, 1980. 46 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation. Nuclear accident and recovery at Three Mile Island: staff studies. 1980. p. 57-102.

Copeland, Claudia, Maria Grimes, Malcolm Simmons, Eugene Buck, Mark

Reisch, Joseph Biniek, and John Blodgett. Resource losses from surface water, groundwater, and atmospheric contamination: a catalog. Mar. 5, 1980. 246 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Copson, Raymond, Jane Powers, and Allen Agnew. Imports of minerals from South Africa by the United States and the OECD countries. Sept. 1980. 46 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on African Affairs, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Dodge, Christopher, Geraldine Carr, F. Angelyn Wells, and Jo-Ann McNally. A brief review of selected environmental contamination incidents with a potential for health effects. [Aug. 1, 1980] 164 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Health effects of toxic pollution: a report from the Surgeon General and a brief review of selected environmental contamination incidents with a potential for health effects. 1980. p. 149-312.

Environmental Law Institute. Six case studies of compensation for toxic substances pollution: Alabama, California, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, and Texas. June 1980. 521 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Forscher, Frederick. Nuclear safeguards: an updated analysis of the concept of safeguards as a national and international institution. June 1980. 50 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Energy Research and Production, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Greenhalgh, Geoffrey, Walter G. Patterson, and Warren Donnelly. Impact abroad of the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant: March-

September 1979. Jan. 16, 1980. 81 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Jimison, John. Energy—is there a policy to fit the crisis? Sept. 1980. 13 p.

Issued as committee print 96-IFC-57, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Kaufman, Alvin. Will the lights go on in 1990? Aug. 1980. 15 p.

Issued as committee print 96-IFC-55, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Kramer, Donna. Reactor operator training—the utilities' role. July 21, 1980. 69 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation, Nuclear accident at Three Mile Island: staff studies. 1980. p. 469-537.

Kumins, Lawrence. The gasoline conservation fee. Apr. 24, 1980. 17 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Trade, Oil import fees: the administration of the program and its impact. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 102-118.

Lee, Martin. Budget analysis of the natural resources and environmental function, fiscal year 1981. Feb. 21, 1980. 8 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Environment and Public Works, Fiscal year 1981 budget review. 1980. p. 495-502.

Lindahl, David, Lawrence Kumins, Robert Bamberger, Mary Bolle, Kenneth DeJarnette, W. Wendell Fletcher, Bernard Gelb, Maria Grimes, James Mielke,

Gary Pagliano, Mark Reisch, Joseph Riva, and Malcolm Simmons. U.S. refineries: a background study. July 1980. 169 p.

Issued as a committee print 96-IFC 54, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Musgrove, Connie. Efficacy and environmental impacts of aerial application of 2, 4, 5-T. Dec. 13, 1979. 3 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Subcommittee on Forests. Phenox herbicides in forest management: efficacy and environmental effects. Hearing, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 98-100.

Norton, Clark. "Other catastrophe" statutory authority for major disaster declarations. Sept. 24, 1980. 3 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 126, Sept. 26, 1980: S13672-S13674.

Poling, Robert. Petroleum import adjustment program—background and analysis of legal issues. Apr. 16, 1980. 39 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means. Subcommittee on Trade. Oil import fees: the administration of the program and its impact. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 119-157.

Rothberg, Paul. Energy from biomass and solid wastes: prospects and constraints. June 1980. 169 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Environment, Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology, and Subcommittee on Energy Development and Applications, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Energy from municipal solid wastes. June 1980. 26 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Tech-

nology, Subcommittee on Energy Development and Applications, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Rymarpwicz, Lillian. State general sales and gross receipt taxes on the sale of electricity in the 50 states (as of January 1980). [Apr. 21, 1980] 1 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 126, May 22, 1980: S5798.

Smith, Marcia, Carl Behrens, and Warren Donnelly. Alternative breeding cycles for nuclear power: an analysis. Aug. 1980. 124 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Viessman, Warren, and Christine DeMondaca. State and national water use trends to the year 2000. Apr. 1980. 297 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Whitaker, William. Employment-related standards for nuclear power reactor operators, airline pilots and air traffic controllers. Apr. 16, 1980. 18 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulation. Nuclear accident at Three Mile Island: staff studies. 1980. p. 543-560.

Zinn, Jeffrey, Eugene Buck, and William Hynes. Analysis of the East Coast Fisheries Treaty. Nov. 27, 1979. 22 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Maritime Boundary Settlement Treaty and East Coast Fishery Resources Agreement. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980. p. 199-220.

Zinn, Jeffrey. Communities anticipating energy impacts. Mar. 20, 1980. 15 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal

Services. Energy Impact Assistance Act. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980, p. 297-311.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Browne, Marjorie. U.S. bilateral agreements requiring the consent of both parties for termination. Apr. 9, 1980. 6 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Maritime Boundary Settlement Treaty and East Coast Fishery Resources Agreement. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1980, p. 173-178.

Christopher, Luelka. Sino-American relations: from the Shanghai communique to the present. July 1980. 12 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, 96th Cong., 2d sess.

Donnelly, Warren. Conclusions and observations in the summary report of the International Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE) which relate to U.S. non-proliferation policies. Apr. 14, 1980. 12 p.

Appears in a joint committee print, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services, and House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. Nuclear proliferation factbook, 1980, p. 446-457.

Donnelly, Warren, and Donna Kramer. Nuclear energy: carrying out U.S. non-proliferation policy; issue brief number IB78001. Aug. 8, 1980. 29 p.

Appears in a joint committee print, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services, and House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. Nuclear proliferation factbook, 1980, p. 497-525.

Donnelly, Warren. Nuclear energy: significant nonproliferation legislation in addition to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Act; mini brief number MB79239. Apr. 7, 1980. 5 p.

Appears in a joint committee print, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services, and House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. Nuclear proliferation factbook, 1980, p. 527-531.

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